The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 49 NO. 19 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1916 PRICE THREE CENTS

DELAWARE COLLEGE

Prof. Ayers Delivered Lecture on Shakespeare at the Festival

STUDENTS AND AGRICULTURE

In the presence of between 4,000 and 5,000 people from all parts of Delaware and the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, the first event of the Shakespeare Festival at Newark—the Pageant—took place on Friday afternoon, April 28. The procession, consisting of heralds, bad fairies, good fairies, Shakespeare, Queen Elizabeth, etc., formed at the Women's College and marched to Joe Frazer Athletic Field. Here were given scenes from Shakespeare's Boyhood, in which the bad fairies under Oberon and Puck struggled with the good fairies under Titania for the genius of Shakespeare; scenes from Shakespeare's Young Manhood, including the deer-stealing episode; and scenes from his maturity, concluding with the presentation of representative parts of "As You Like It" before the Queen.

On Friday evening students of the two colleges presented "Twelfth Night" to a packed house. The play was enthusiastically received by the entire audience. The play was repeated on Saturday afternoon.

The faculty and students of the Women's College gave an informal reception on Saturday evening to those who took part in the play and the pageant. This reception, which was largely attended, was held in the parlors of Residence Hall.

Not by any means the least important feature of the Festival was the artistic souvenir programs containing "the story of the Pageant," composed by Miss Gertrude Brady of the English Department of the Women's College There is a limited number of these programs still unsold. These will be disposed of while they last at the rate of thirty-five cents each.

PROFESSOR AYRES LECTURES

On Saturday morning at 10.30, as a part of the Shakespeare festival, Professor Harry Morgan Ayres of Columbia University, delivered a lecture on Shakespeare both of an age and for all time.

In his introduction Professor Ayres spoke of the permanence of Shakespeare's works, which form one of few bonds existing between the warring nations. In speaking of Shakespeare for his own age, Professor Ayres told of means of staging plays by which one company obtained exclusive rights to them. The last point under Shakespeare for his age was his education. It is unnatural to think that he had no learning.

The second part of the lecture was about the things which give Shakespeare his appeal to all times. Among them were mentioned his humor, pathos, and gift of language. Some people have tried to attribute his greatness to the size of his vocabulary. Not this fact, but his ability to arrange his words has made Shakespeare great.

In conclusion Professor Ayres reminded the audience that all this festival is a failure if it does not make them desire to study Shakespeare the more deeply.

FINISHES SECOND AT PENN RELAYS

Delaware's relay team ran a beautiful race at the Penn Relays last Saturday and finished second to the fast Maryland Agricultural College team.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Dean Hayward is preparing a State Supplement for one of the standard school geographies. The text will be illustrated by photograph from most of the various types of agriculture and manufacturing that are being carried on in the state.

The new kerosene burning tractor that has recently been purchased for the college farm is proving very satisfactory, and demonstrates the advantage of such a low-priced machine on the farms in Delaware.

Owing to the impossibility of securing potash in the usual form for farm fertilizers, the college farm has recently purchased a carload of unleached hard-wood ashes, from the northern peninsula of Michigan, and will use them in place of muriate of potash.

STUDENTS IN AGRICULTURE

Frazier Groff who graduates from the Agricultural department in June has just been elected to a research scholarship in Agronomy at the University of Missouri. He specialized in this line at Delaware and took as his thesis, "The Occurence of Sterile Spikelets in Wheat." Some results of this work have been embodied in an article by Professor Grantham and Mr. Groff, and will shortly appear in the Journal of Agricultural Research, an official publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

W. I Brockson, a graduate of the Agricultural Course, 1915, who holds a research fellowship in Agronomy at Iowa Agricultural College, has been elected to the position of instructor in Agronomy at the University of Illinois, beginning Sept. 1, 1916. Mr. Brockson will receive his masters' degree at Iowa next June.

ENGINEERING NOTES

At the meeting of the Engineering Society last Tuesday evening, S D. Loomis presented an interesting account of the origin and development of the electric railway. Following the open discussion of this paper, E. G. Smyth read an article describing Aerial Transportation across Niagara Falls.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

May 7th. The Second Sunday after Easter.

Divine Service:—Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10.30.

Sunday School session, 11.45.

Evening Prayer and Address, 7.30.

Service on Wednesday evening at 7.30.

Meeting:—The Junior Auxiliary on Friday afternoon, 4 P. M.

The 130th Annual Convention of the Diocese of Delaware will meet in St. Paul's Church, Georgetown, Del., on Wednesday, May 10th.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Church, held on Monday evening May 1st, Mr. M. N. Willits, Sr. Warden and Mr. J B. Foard, Jr. Warden, were elected Delegates to the Convention, and Mr. J. Gaylord Bragdon and Mr. Joseph Hanson were elected Alternates.

The Two Hundred and Eleventh Anniversary Service of Old St. Anne's Church, will be held this year on the third Sunday in June, Trinity Sunday, June 18th. The Rev. J. J D. Hall, of The Galilee Mission, of Philadelphia, Pa., is to be the morning speaker, and the Rt. Rev. F. J. Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will be the speaker at the afternoon service.

The Rev. Mr. Hall is a forcible speaker and we are fortunate in securing him for the Morning Service. The Galtree Mission with which he is connected has done a remarkable work in the Diocese of Pennsylvania. More than 225,000 men used the various departments in 1914, 22 men have been prepared for the Ministry in the last 5 1-2 years; there being over 1800 converts last year. The Galilee Mission is one of the Largest and Best Equipped Rescue Missions in America.

The Annual meeting of the Junior Auxiliary of the Diocese of Delaware, meets this year in St Anne's Parish on May 20th. There will be delegates present from many of the Auxiliaries of the Diocese and we anticipate a profitable meeting.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, May 7, 1916.

10.30 A. M. Public Worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to meet with the Men's Bible Class.

6 45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic—'The Consecration of Talents." Matt. 25, 14-30.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

The Rev F. H. Moore officiated at the burial of Mary, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Howell, on Thursday last. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have the deep sympathy of our community, in the great and unusual sorrow which they have experienced during the past eleven weeks.

Bethesda Church Notes

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Jones.

2.00 P. M. Sunday School session.

7 30 P. M. Evening service, preaching by the pastor.

Jr League Saturday at 3 P. M.

The regular monthly meeting of the Queen Esther Circle will be held at the home of Mrs. Thomas Pierce on Tuesday evening, May 9th.

The annual Thank-Offering service of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be held on Sunday morning, May 21st, at 10.30 o'clock. Mrs. Vaughan S. Collins, of Wilmington, will be the speaker.

J. W. Dayett Dead

John W. Dayett, aged 79 years, one of the best known citizens of rural New Castle county, died at his home near Cooch's Bridge, early Thursday morning. Mr. Dayett had been in poor health since Christmas and had been confined to his bed for some weeks. He is survived by his wife, who is a sister of Levy Courtman Benjamin A. Groves, and five children, Elwood Dayett, of Wilmington; Henry L. Dayett, proprietor of the Glasgow Hotel, and John Sherman Dayett, by his first wife, and J. Irvin Dayett, and Mrs. Lillie Garrett, by his second wife. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon with interment in Mt. Salem cemetery.

Mr. Dayett was formerly president of the New Castle County Levy Court and was also a member of the House of Representatives from Pencader hundred many years ago.

Arranging for County Convention

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are arranging for the County Convention, which will be held in Forest Presbyterian Church, Middletown, on Thursday, May 18th. About hundred delegates are expected, who will bring a box lunch and supper will be served in the Lecture room of the church. An all day session will be held. Mrs. L. L. Shepherd, president of the Utah States Union will be the speaker in the evening.

Entertained Five Hundred Club

Miss Helen Shallcross entertained the members of the Five Hundred Club, at her home on North Broad street, on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Susan J. Foard won the first prize, and Mrs. Justine Peverley Woodall, the second.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. May Moore is visiting friends in Smyrna.

Miss Lily Downey was in Wilmington on Wednesday.

Miss Anna Wilson has been a guest of Newark friends.

Mr. Ray Dickson was a Philadelphia visitor on Tuesday.

Mr. Harry Burris visited friends at Tacony, Pa., on Sunday.

Dr. C. A. Ritchie, of Wilmington, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Emma Penington is spending some time in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Reed were Wilmington visitors on Tuesday.

Miss Hannah Kirk is the guest of Miss Lelia Herbener, at Newark.

Mr. Ephraim Jolls is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls.

Mrs. John E Ginn spent part of last week with friends in Swedesboro, N. J.

Mr. George H. Johnson spent the week-end with friends in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. David Stuart, of New Castle, is the guest of Mrs. J. Fletcher Deakyne.

Mr. Grant Rowbotham, of Philadelphia, visited his family here over Sunday.

Mrs. Josephine Dickson has been the guest of relatives in and near Philadelphia.

Miss Lillian Montgomery, of New Castle, has been visiting Miss Agnes Crowley.

Mr. Edward Haegele, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Lily Downey.

Mr. Raymond Jones, of Centreville, Md., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire.

Mrs. Paul E. Ludes, of Drexel Hill, Pa., has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt.

Mr. Charles Jolls, of Wyoming, visited her brother, Mr. Joseph C. Jolls and family on Tuesday.

Mrs. Rosa Weber spent several days this week with Mrs. J. J. Shannon, in Swedesboro, N. J.

Mr. Harry Poulouse, of Camden, N. J., visited his aunt, Mrs. Charles H. Howell, on Sunday.

Messrs. Albert Jolls and Theodore Whitlock, of Wilmington, visited their parents over Sunday.

Miss Hilda Nickerson, of Millington, spent several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. John J. Jolls.

Miss Cecilia Palmer, of Atlantic City, N. J., is visiting her brother, Mr. William Palmer and family.

Mrs. Sarah Culver and daughter, Miss Mary, spent the week-end with relatives in Easton, Md.

Mrs. George H. Johnson has returned home after spending sometime with friends in Richmond, Va.

Mr. Thomas Hall, of Philadelphia, visited his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Hall, at the Manse, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbit Vinyard spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kumpel, Jr., in Port Penn

Mr. John P. McIntyre and Mr. Archie Bennett and Mrs. J J. Shannon were visitors in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Nowland Letherbury, teller at the People's Bank, has been ill at his home on South Broad street.

Mrs. Hattie Eliason, of Wilmington, was a Sunday guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac T. Wilson.

Miss Lillian Ginn has returned home after spending sometime with friends in Philadelphia and Tacony, Pa.

Mrs. Willard B. Biggs has been in Brooklyn, N. Y., for a visit with her sister, Mrs Oscar G. Goodhand.

Mrs. Ella Southard, of Wilmington, is spending some time at the home of her brother, Dr. Warren Combs.

Mr. Spencer Bates and friend, of Oxford, Md., visited Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Segelken several days last week.

Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Moore were in New York City Saturday and Sunday, attending the wedding of a friend.

Mrs. John Armstrong was a guest of Miss Eliza Hurn at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

Miss Mary Maloney, of Wilmington, spent several days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Maloney.

Mr. J. F. McLaughlin, of Wilmington, is spending sometime with his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Jones, at the M. E. parsonage.

Miss Katherine Ratledge and friend, Miss Jennie Riley, of Townsend, spent the week-end with Mrs. H D. Ratledge, on the Levels.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Byron and daughter Helen, of Chester, were entertained over Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. John M. McGuire.

Miss Bernice Metten and Mr. William F. Metten, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Metten.

Mr. Delbert Gallagher, of Pennsgrove, N. J., and Mr. John Gallagher, of Wilmington, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Ginn.

Miss Mildred Ginn, of Townsend, after a ten days' trip to Atlantic City and New York, has returned to her duties at Caroline County Bank, Greensboro, Md.

NEW CENTURY CLUB

The last business meeting of the New Century Club was held on Tuesday afternoon The treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Shepherd, reported $102.32 in the treasury of which amount fifty dollars will be given to the building fund. The sum of ten dollars was voted to the Middletown Public Library. The annual gift from the club to the Library.

Mrs. Mollie Sutton Pool, chairman of entertainment, reported $582.33 added to the building fund by entertainments during the year.

Letters were read from Senators du Pont and Saulsbury and Congressman Miller, written to Mrs. Myrtle Berry Wilson, Chairman of Legislation, relative to the proposed home for feebleminded in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Edward Reynolds was appointed to collect the promised dues for the sum to be given to the Loan Fund at the Women's College at Newark. Miss Green announced that Mr. Houston, secretary of Agriculture, will be at the school grounds on Thursday and asked the members of the club to meet him. These officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Mary Cochran Pool, First Vice President, Mrs. Mary Brady Watkins, Second Vice-president, Mrs. Mollie Sutton Pool, Recording Secretary, Miss Helen Shallcross, Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Maria Nowland Vaughan, Treasurer, Mrs. Temperance Elizabeth Caulk Shepherd, Auditor, Mrs Esther Davis Clearer.

At a meeting of the New Century Club Corporation, of Middletown, Mrs. Laura Gillis Northrup, Mrs. Clara Brady Green and Miss Helen Shallcross were re-elected directors.

BROWN—JANVIER WEDDING

Miss Nellie R. Janvier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Janvier, of this town, gave her many friends a surprise by slipping off with Ensign John Herbert (Babe) Brown to Elkton, Md., on Saturday, and getting married. Apprehension on the part of the couple that the "Kansas" might receive sailing orders within a few hours is said to have been responsible for the quick and quiet marriage. Brown and Miss Janvier met at the Naval Academy last fall at the Penn-Navy football game. They became engaged and were to have been married in June. Then came the indications of unusual naval activity, and the decision for an immediate marriage. The best man was Bill Hollenback, of Pennsylvania, a close friend of Brown. The matron of honor was Mrs. Margaret A. Page, of New York. The party motored to Elkton on Saturday and thence to Philadelphia stopping at the Bellevue-Stratford over Sunday. They left Monday morning on a honeymoon trip by automobile through Pennsylvania and New York, visiting Brown's home at Canton, Pa. Brown is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown, of Canton, Pa. Brown's football career was remarkable. He was a member of the Mercersburg Academy teams of 1907-8-9 and captained the 1909 team. Beside rowing in two Varsity crews at the Naval Academy, he played on the Navy teams of 1910-11-12 and 13.

Bargains! Famous Merode Underwear, "Onyx" & "Black Cat" Hosiery at last year's prices! Fogel & Burstan's ad. tells why.

OBITUARY

MRS. CAROLINE CLAYTON JOHNS

Mrs. Caroline Clayton Johns, of near Sassafras, Md., died at her home on Saturday of pneumonia, after an illness of several week. Mrs. Johns was the widow of Arthur Johns, Sr., who died some years ago. She leaves three married daughters and three sons. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, at her home, with interment in Sassafras Cemetery.

Ritter Conserve Co.

The Ritter Conserve Company, which located south of Newark several years ago, have made good. Each season sees new improvements and better facilities for handling the tomato production by the farmers of this se ction. This season the Company offers $10 a ton for tomatoes, and stand willing to handle all prime tomatoes offered.—*Newark Ledger.*

Card of Thanks

Through the columns of The Transcript we desire to thank the friends who were so kind to us during the illness and death of our mother, Mrs. Caroline Johns.

MESSRS. HAMPTON and CLAYTON JOHNS AND THE FAMILY.

The regular meeting of the Queen Esther Circle will be held at the home of Mrs. W. T. Pearce, Jr., on Tuesday evening, May ninth.

At a joint meeting of Home and Foreign Missionary Societies, held at Miss M. Merritts' Monday evening, the following officers were elected for Foreign: President, Mrs. J. J. Northrup; 1st vice president, Mrs. Lillie Lee; 2d vice president, Miss Mollie Wilson; recording secretary, Mrs Clarence Scott; corresponding secretary, Miss Emily Allee; treasurer, Miss Mary Merritt.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per Year.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

May.

Springtime.

Balmy weather.

Foliage unfolding.

Business booming.

Examinations soon.

Gardens are growing.

Epidemic—spring fever.

Screens coming forward.

Honey bees are humming.

Big crop of cherries ahead.

Commencement plans maturing.

Clean out cellars for health's sake.

Plant flowers, then plant more flowers.

The "Sweet Girl Graduate" is almost due.

Boost your town and a boom will follow.

Delaware City Council has decided to strictly enforce the automobile ordinances.

Mrs. William B. Jester has been elected president of the Delaware City Century Club.

Peach and plum trees have arrayed themselves in their dainty spring dresses of pink and white.

The Parent-Teacher Association held its meeting in the Assembly Room, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock.

The young folks of Galena and vicinity have issued invitations to a Leap Year dance, on Wednesday evening, May 10, at Galena Hall.

The regular meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held on Monday evening, at the home of Mrs. J. F. McWhorter.

Mrs. James Padley has been elected secretary of the Parent-Teachers' Association of St. Georges, succeeding Mrs. George Wood resigned.

Delaware City's largest fish haul of the season, and the largest in several years was made in the locks, Saturday, when about 20,000 herring were caught.

Mr. John S. Crouch and family have removed from the bank building to the house on South Broad street, recently purchased by them from Mr. J. Z. Crossland.

The annual Easter dance held by the Volunteer Fire Company of Chesapeake City, in Masonic hall Monday night, was one of the largest affairs of the kind ever held there.

Unclaimed Letters.—The following list of letters remain unclaimed in the post-office for the week ending April 27th: Mrs Ethel Brown, Mrs. Sarah Warfield, Hebert Hicks, Gilbert Wright.

The members of the choir of Bethesda M. E. Church, with Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Jones and a few other friends, gave a very delightful surprise for Mrs. Sylvester Downs, at her home near town, on Tuesday evening.

The "Home and School League" will hold their monthly meeting, Wednesday afternoon, at 3.30, in Townsend School. The afternoon meeting gives an opportunity for the pupils to hear Mr. S. Brady deliver his address on "Safety First".

While G. H. Hayden, demonstrator and head salesman for W H. Reynolds, automobile dealer of Townsend, was giving a buyer his first lesson in running a car near Duck Creek, the car skidded and ran into a culvert, damaging the machine.

Little Edgar Clark, known as "Peter" son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Clark, fell from a wagon on which he was riding with his father and broke his arm in two places, Dr. Beale set the injured arm and took the child to Wilmington for further treatment.

Miss Gertrude Manlove, of Cecilton, was tendered a surprise party, Friday evening, in honor of her eighteeth birthday. Music and Games were the features of the evening. About a hundred guests were present from Middletown, Sassafras, Warwick and Earleville.

On Thursday, May 11th, the Rev. Warren Burr will give his interesting lecture entitled, "Grit, Gumption and Grace", in Blackbird M. E. Church A free will silver offering will be taken for the benefit of improvements to the church property. A welcome awaits you.

A horse driven and owned by Golden Poore, of Townsend, ran away Monday, and completely demolished the vehicle and threw Mr. Poore out against a telephone pole injuring him badly. The horse became frightened at a passing automobile. The animal was later caught near Sassafras, Md.

Much interest is being manifested in the arrangements to hold a dance in the assembly room of the new school building at Townsend, by the alumni association, of the Townsend graduating class. The members on the different committees are: Miss Helen Reynolds, president; Reba Rittenhouse, treasurer; Lenora Davis, invitations; Leola Ratledge, refreshments; Miss Davis, miscellaneous. No date has been set for the dance.

TOWNSEND HONOR ROLL

The following pupils of the Townsend High School who deserve commendation for their fine averages during the month of April are:

1st grade—Clara Vanhorn, William Pinder, Frank Wells and Samuel Stant.

2nd grade—Martha Weldon, Annie Spry, Katherine Wiggin, Walter Lee, John Reynolds, Dallas Carrow, Thomas Skeggs, Walter M. Lee, Carl Moore, Violet Wilber, Dorcas Well.

3rd grade—Rachael Thornton, Dorothy Alfree, Mary Davis, Elizabeth Watts, Bessie Powell, Bradford Naylor, Roland Austin and Henry Greaves.

4th grade — Lillian West, Esther Money, Grace Guessford, Mary Watts, William Money, Irving Vanhorn, Archie Maslin, Esther Hutchinson, Etta Skeggs, Mary Schwatka, Gilbert Hayden, Elmer Pritchard, Lloyd Powell and Samuel Baker.

5th grade—Edna Reynolds, Theima Jones, Margaret Wilson, Clara Thornton, George Stant, Milton Hart, Willard Skeggs, Junior Reynolds and Harry Staats

6th grade—Pearla Wells, Georgia Wiggin, Francis Greaves, Elsie Lamdon, Clara Unruh, Ralph Heinold, Peter Engleman, Cecil Hutchinson, Jack Trealeven and Paris Hutchinson.

7th grade—Elizabeth Wilson, Sadie Carrow, Margaret Hutchinson, Maude Bramble, Stockton Townsend, Charles Trealeven and Noble Naylor.

8th grade — Edna Hart, Margaret Collins, Gladys Money, Helen Pritchard, Mayble Harman, Grace Money, Rebecca Bramble, Zeta Outten, Theresa Wilson, Elsie Powell, Florence Unruh, Theresa Engleman and Edward Greaves.

9th grade—Corrine Outten, Gladys Pollett, Karlene Hart, Leliah Money, and Irving Hart.

10th grade—Miriam Hutchinson, Dollie Hammond, Helen Reynolds, Leola Ratledge, Virgil Stant and Reba Rittenhouse.

Boy Scout Movement

A number ot the boys of this town, are enthusiastic over the Boy-Scout movement, but are minus a Scout-Master.

Will any citizen of this town over twenty-one years of age having the time to spare for this movement kindly volunteer to be Scout-Master for these boys?

The boys will hold a meeting Tuesday evening, over the Transcript Office, to divide the applicants into patrols and elect their leaders.

All boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen, wishing to join the Scouts are welcome.

Death of Mrs. Tosney

Mrs. Tosney, aged 78, and a resident of Delaware City for many years, was found dead on the porch of her home Saturday afternoon, death being due to apoplexy. She leaves three daughters and three sons—Mrs. Fannie Cairns, of Boston, Mass.; a daughter in Norristown, Pa.; Miss Mary Tosney, of Philadelphia; Alexander Tosney, of Philadelphia; Emmet Tosney, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Charles Tosney, of Delaware City. Funeral services were held Wednesday morning in St. Paul's R. C. Church by Rev. Father Joseph Lea. Interment in St. Paul's cemetery.

Commencement Exercises

At the meeting of the school board held on Monday evening, it was decided to hold the Commencment exercises on Friday, June 16th, and the Class Day exercises on Thursday, June 15th. The class day exercises will be held on the school campus if the evening is clear, in order that the graduates may send a larger number of invitations to their friends. Here-to-fore each graduate has been allowed a limited number of invitations because of lack of room in the Assembly room. The four graduates are: Jessie Kohl, Edna Carpenter, Frank McWhorter and Frank Pool.

In Memoriam

On Saturday, April 29th, Mrs. Caroline Clayton Johns, entered into that rest for the people of God. For five long weeks she was a patient sufferer—hoping to the last she would be spared awhile longer, but ready and willing to meet her God. For fifty-three years she had lived a christian life—a devoted mother; to know her was to love her. If we could push ajar the gates of life and stand within and all God's workings see, he could interpret all this doubt and strife, and for each mystery find a key. God knoweth best.

The Family.

Union Lodge No. 5, Entertains

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Walter W. Bacon and R. W. Deputy Grand Master, together with Grand Lodge officers made their official visit to Union Lodge No. 5 A. F. and A. M., on Tuesday evening. Interesting addresses were made by the Grand Master, and the Deputy Grand Master.

Many visitors were present from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. After the meeting a delicious supper was served in the banquet room of the lodge.

Altho Underwear & Hosiery are up, Fogel & Burstan are selling at old prices! Their ad. explains!

HICKS' MAY FORECAST

Promises Us Numerous Disturbing Periods During Month

MANY ELECTRICAL STORMS

A reactionary storm period is central on the 5th, 6th and 7th. Destructive May storms may begin on and about the 5th, 6th and 7th, and be followed by much cooler weather and frosts.

A regular storm period is central on the 12th, covering Wednesday the 10th, to Monday the 15th. The Moon is on the celestial equator on the 12th, the central day of this period, and at first quarter on the 10th, also. Uranus is in quadrature on the 12th. We will predict that this period will reach its crisis, and that storms that will bear watching will culminate on and touching the 12th, 13th and 14th. Watch your barometer and the coming storm—especially on the 12th.

A reactionary storm period is central on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th. The full moon falls on the 17th being in perigree and at extreme declination on the 20th, extending its perturbing power from the 16th to the 26th.

A regular storm period is central on the 24th, extending from the 22d to the 27th. This period is at the culmination of the Mercury period, with the Moon at last quarter on the 23d, and on the celestial equator on the 25th, on its way from south to north declination. About the 22d a falling barometer will develop in western sections, winds will shift to southerly, it will grow steadily warmer, and storms of wind, rain and thunder will organize and start on their eastward journey. By the 24th and 25th storm centers will reach central parts of the country, breaking into terriffic electrical storms, on and next to the 25th.

A reactionary storm period covers the last three days of May. This period is intensified by the conjunction of the Moon with Earth and Sun on the 31st. This is the second new Moon this month. Falling barometer, warmer weather, with storms of thunder, rain and wind will pass over the country on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th, 30th and 31st.

FENCE VIEWERS NAMED

The Levy Court today presented the following list of fence viewers for confirmation by the Court of General Sessions:

Wilmington—Joseph Hitchen, Charles E. Anderson, George Green, John T. Spring, Robert Davis, Oscar C. Draper, William C. Ward, Frank C. Sparks, John A. Porter, William A. Miller.

New Castle—William T. Harrington, Thomas Green, E. T. Weer, S. Hickman Hewitt, W. T. Gilman, W. B. Ratledge, D. B. Maloney, Edward W. Davidson, John W. Davis.

Mill Creek—Newton L. Brackin, R. G. Buckingham, Philip Chandler, Joseph Eastburn, C. Frank McVaugh, Howard H. Jordan, A. Frank Klair, John L. Talley, Reuben Satterthwaite.

Christiana—William J. Armstrong, Thomas S. Webb, Isaac P. Forman, Samuel M. Harvey, Lewis Ball, A. Jackson Cloud, Henry C. White, William Green.

Appoquinimink — James Boyd, Edward Hart, William C. Money, Geo. J. Crouch, N. J. Jones, George Whitlock.

St. Georges—Hiram R. Pleasanton, Robert S. Carpenter, Charles P. Cochran, James Jarrell, Clarence E. Pool, R. L. Price, James T. Shallcross, Merritt N. Willits.

Brandywine—L. C. Talley, Henry Ewing, Harry Passmore, James Conly, Jr., Lewis Miller, Leonard Talley, Nelson L. Talley, Marshall Hinkson.

Pencader—Henry C. Ellison, George L. Townsend, Jr., Jehu W. Davis, William T. Dayett, John T. Wright, Charles Walton.

Blackbird — James A. Buckson, George H. Rickards, William L. Reynolds, Harry G. Blendt, James R. Pryor, William J. Nowland, John A. Latta, Joseph Vanpelt.

Red Lion—Stewart L. Beck, William G. Janvier, William E. Smith, John Compton, William T. Cox, T. A. Collins, D. W. Cush, S. C. Lester.

White Clay Creek—D. C. Chalmers, Isaac Vansant, S. C. Stroud, James Marshall, F. N. Morrison, Charles E. Burrell, C. P. Dickey, D. W. Forrest.

Locals Win First Game

GOLDEY COLLEGE VS. MIDDLETOWN

Base ball at Academy Park is on, the first game of the season was played on Saturday afternoon with the Goldey College, of Wilmington, and the locals sprung a great surprise by their all around work, defeating the visitors 4 to 0. Kirk, a local student at the College, was in the box for the visitors, and pitched a creditable game, errors on the part of Spaid, the Goldey catcher, being responsible for the 2 runs in the fourth session. Carrow, for the locals, as usual, was most effective, allowing but four safe hits. It was a good game. The score by innings:

Goldey College . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Middletown . . . . . 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 x—4

Umpires—Pennington and Moore.

OVERBROOK ON SATURDAY

The attraction at Academy Park on this (Saturday) afternoon will be the Overbrook Club, of Wilmington, and a good game may be expected. Culver will be on the mound for the locals.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

May 1, 1915.

Germans gained ground along Ypres canal, but lost near Bagatelle and in Le Pretre forest.

Germans invaded Russian Baltic provinces.

Russians defeated in Kovno and at Orawa and Opor valleys.

Two German torpedo boats and one British destroyer sunk in North sea battle.

Dardanelles and Bosporus forts bombarded.

American tanker Gulflight torpedoed.

May 2, 1915.

British and French vainly attacked Germans northeast of Ypres.

Great battle developed in Plain of Rawa, Central Poland.

Austrians took offensive in region of Ciezkowice.

Allies made further advance on Gallipoli peninsula; Australians lost heavily.

German aeroplanes bombarded Epinal and other places.

Last of the landsturm called out.

May 3, 1915.

Germans made violent attacks near Ypres and in Champagne.

Teutons under Von Mackensen won great victory in West Galicia.

Continuous bombardment of Dardanelles maintained by allied fleet.

British steamer Minterne and four Norse steamers sunk by German submarines.

May 4, 1915.

Germans took three villages near Ypres.

French gained in region of Steenstraete.

Fierce battle near Stry between Russians and Teutons.

Triple alliance treaty denounced by Italy.

Turks defeated allies near Avi Burnu.

Lloyd-George introduced second British war budget.

May 5, 1915.

Germans drove British back but were checked by French.

Russians retreated along Galician line and from Carpathian slopes.

Teutons captured Gorlice.

Turks checked allies at Sedd-ul-Bahr.

May 6, 1915.

German line around Ypres gave way in places, and French won ground in Alsace.

Teutons took Tarnow, Jaslo and Dukla and drove Russians from Dunajec and Biala rivers.

Russians defeated Turks in Caucasus.

Desperate fighting in Gallipoli.

Five British vessels sunk by submarines.

May 7, 1915.

Cunard liner Lusitania sunk by German submarine; 1,154 persons lost, including 102 Americans.

Germans made more gains near Ypres.

Turks captured ten British guns at Sedd-ul-Bahr.

Russian aviators dropped bombs on Constantinople.

PICKED UP AT RANDOM

About twelve marriages out of every 100 are second marriages.

There is no federal institution in the continental United States for the reception and care of lepers.

The coal mines of Sweden do not produce enough fuel for that country's needs and scientists are trying many experiments with peat, of which there is a vast supply available.

So serious was a recent invasion of Uruguay by locusts that an agricultural and live stock census of that country was postponed for three months.

To enable persons to take breathing exercises systematically and on a progressive scale is the purpose of simple apparatus invented by a French doctor.

Elephants have been put to work in England. Horses are scarce, due to the great demand for war horses, but a Sheffield firm broke the horse famine by hiring a retired elephant from a circus, which pulls as much as five horses.

By photography, with a vibrating lens, an English scientist has timed a lightning flash at one-nineteenth of a second.

Parachutes to bring an aeroplane safely to land after it had met with a mishap in flight are a French invention.

Hawaii will be equipped with a lighthouse giving a double flash of light of 940,000 candle power every ten seconds.

The mineral production of Alaska last year is officially estimated to have been worth $32,000,000, the greatest amount on record.

Simulated Erudition.

"Do you always understand the subjects on which you deliver speeches?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "Sometimes I have to talk about them in a way that makes people think they're too hard for anybody except myself to understand, even when I am trying to explain them."

That Child!

Tommy—Oh, mother, look at that man! He's only got one arm.

Mother—Hush! He'll hear you.

Tommy—Why, doesn't he know it?—

ANTHRACITE MINERS RATIFY AGREEMENT

Tridistrict Board Indorses the Settlement.

COAL STRIKE IS AVERTED

After a Conference Which Has Lasted Several Weeks An Agreement Is Reached Between Operators and Miners.

New York.—The Tridistrict Board of Anthracite Miners at a meeting here indorsed the agreement between the miners and operators. The agreement was first opposed by the subcommittee, which have been in session, and will in all probability avert a strike. Details of the settlement of the anthracite coal controversy as a result of the negotiations which have been going on for weeks between the operators and the miners were made public here by the operators.

The agreement will be retroactive to April 1, and will avert a threatened strike, which would throw some 176,000 employes into idleness.

The agreement contains no mention of the closed shop or of the check-off system, which have been points of dispute during the negotiations. Regarding the former, however, it was pointed out the agreement will, when approved by the convention, be signed by John P. White, president of the United Mineworkers of America and by other officials of the union, and that this is in effect recognition of the union, giving the miners the right to organize in order to better their conditions. As for the check-off system, the operators have contended all along that it would be un-American and detrimental to their interests to constitute themselves as collecting agents for the union, and this point the miners waived.

Settled Until 1920.

The agreement contains a provision that neither side shall initiate or encourage legislation which would in any way affect the obligations of the new contract or impair any of its provisions which are to be continued until May 20, 1920.

Before leaving the city John P. White, president of the United Mineworkers' of America, issued a statement in which he said the agreement "marks the greatest single advance won by organized labor in this year of victories.

"The miners have given the country a striking demonstration," he said, "that the just demands of wage-earners for improved wages and conditions can be won without strife when the men act together through a strong and responsible organization. Such an organization the United Mineworkers' of America is now recognized as being by this group of financial interests, which only a few years ago treated it with scant respect."

TOLL OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

The Allies Have Lost 538 Vessels and Neutrals 198.

Washington.—British estimates of the European war's toll of merchant ships, giving in figures by the Department of Commerce, put the number at 736 with a tonnage of more than two million. Allied vessels lost number 538 and neutral 198.

The estimates, made by a British admiral, give British losses as 410 ships; French, 53; Russian, 35; Italian, 27; Belgian, 10, and Japanese 3. This does not include the loss of 237 trawlers by the British, seven by the French and two by the Belgians.

Norway, with 81 vessels destroyed, leads the neutral nations in losses. Sweden, with 40, is second, and Denmark, with 28, third. Holland has lost 24 and the United States 7.

British losses amount to four per cent. of the total number in service and six per cent. of the tonnage. French losses are four per cent. in number and seven per cent. in tonnage. Despite these losses, it is declared, the aggregate of ships owned by the Allies is being steadily increased through building.

CHICAGO TEACHERS WIN.

Court Rules They Can't Be Ousted For Joining Federation.

Chicago.—School teachers of Chicago triumphed in their fight against the rule barring them from membership in the Chicago Teachers' Federation in the appellate court. The upper court affirmed the decision of Judge Denis E. Sullivan, of the Superior Court, which issued a temporary injunction against the Board of Education restraining it from enforcing the rule and denied the motion to dissolve the injunction.

ARRESTED FOR MARRYING.

James Bowers Had Been Ordered By Court Not To Wed.

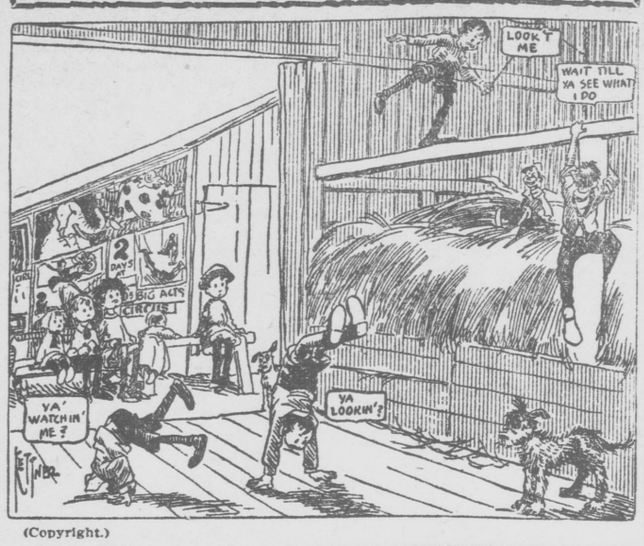
Bristol, Va.-Tenn.—Following his marriage here with Mrs. Bonnie Smith, a young widow from Fish Springs, Tenn., James Bowers, a railroad employe, was arrested. When a former wife was divorced from Bowers the court entered an order restraining Bowers from again marrying. He is now under bond, waiting action of the court.

TO ERECT ELLEN WILSON HOMES

Negroes To Occupy Block Seven Squares From Capitol.

Washington.—Directors of the Ellen Wilson homes have selected a square seven blocks from the Capitol, on South Capitol street, in a relatively undeveloped section, on which they soon will begin erecting 140 small dwellings that will commemorate the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The buildings will meet the best housing standards, and will be rented to unskilled negro wage-earners at low rates.

CIRCUS TIME



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WOMAN REBEL LEADER CAUGHT

Other Heads of Irish Revolt Surrender.

7 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED

Postoffice and Blocks Of Buildings in Heart Of Dublin Burned—Machine Guns and More Troops Sent To Enniscorthy.

London.—While the government officials assert that the revolution in Ireland has been practically suppressed and that the leaders have surrendered unconditionally, it is reported that the rebellion has not been stamped out, but only temporarily quelled in Dublin after much bloodshed and the destruction of property in the very heart of the city valued at over $5,000,000.

Five British army officers were killed and 21 wounded on Saturday and Sunday, in addition to two killed and five wounded earlier in the week.

The postoffice and several other important public buildings have been burned.

The Countess of Markievicz, an ardent militant socialist and a leader in the rebellion, has been arrested.

The official report also says that the Four Courts district has been recaptured and that messengers have been sent from the leader of the Dublin rebels to other rebels in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth and Dublin counties ordering them to surrender.

"Believed To Be Quiet."

The text of the statement follows:

"The general officer commanding-in-chief of the Irish command has reported the situation in Dublin much more satisfactory. Throughout the country there was still much more to be done, which would take time, but he hoped that the back of the rebellion had been broken.

"Sunday night messengers were sent out from the rebel leaders in Dublin to the rebel bodies in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth and Dublin counties ordering them to surrender, and priests and the Royal Irish constabulary are doing their utmost to disseminate this information.

"As regards the situation in Dublin, rebels from the areas of Sackville street, the postoffice and the Four Courts district are surrendering freely.

"It is further reported that up to the present 707 prisoners have been taken. Included among these is the Countess Markievicz.

KILLS TWO IN 130-MILE RUN.

Southern Railway Train Makes Unusual Record.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.—In a run of 130 miles a passenger train arriving here over the Southern Railway killed two men, one near Knoxville and the other near Johnson City. Papers on the latter indicated he was Samuel Smith, of Chattanooga. He was apparently 20 years old.

SIR ROGER'S SISTER APPEALS.

Asks Wilson To Intervene In Brother's Behalf.

Washington.—An appeal to President Wilson from a lawyer representing Mrs. Agnes Newman, a sister of Sir Roger Casement, asking Mr. Wilson to receive her in order that she might ask assistance for Sir Roger was referred to the State Department. Mrs. Newman is in New York.

POSSE KILLS TWO OUTLAWS.

Was Fired Upon Following Trail Of Other Bandits.

Muskogee, Okla.—A posse, headed by Sheriff John Barger of Muskogee county killed Joe and Nave Smith, outlaws, in the hills near Gore, Oklahoma. The Smiths carried safe-breaking tools. The posse was following the trail of other bandits when fired upon. No members of the posse were injured.

KILLED BY FALL FROM HORSE.

Miss Noel Meets Death In Same Manner As Two Relatives Did.

Hanover, Pa.—Miss Natalie Noel, 22 years old, of McSherrystown, was killed when the horse she was riding threw her to the street. Her head struck the trolley track, fracturing her skull. Her uncle and grandfather were killed in the same manner.

There are 1,200 telephone exchanges in Japan and the system represents an investment of $26,000,000.

THREE NAVIES SUFFER LOSSES

British Battleship Russell Is Sunk by a Mine.

GERMAN SUBMARINE LOST

The 14,000-Ton British Battleship Sunk In Mediterranean and 124 Of Her Crew Missing—Carried 800 Men.

London.—The British battleship Russell has been sunk by a mine in the Mediterranean Sea, and the British Admiralty also announces that a German submarine was sunk off the East Coast of England. The official statement follows:

"H. M. S. Russell, Captain William Bowden Smith, R. N., flying the flag of Rear Admiral Freemantle, struck a mine in the Mediterranean and was sunk. The Admiral, captain, 24 officers and 676 men were saved. There are about 124 officers and men missing.

"A German submarine was sunk off the east coast. One officer and 17 men of the crew surrendered and were made prisoners."

The Russell is the eleventh British battleship which has been lost during the war. The others were the Audacious, Bulwark, Formidable, Irresistible, Ocean, Goliath, Triumph, Majestic, Natal and King Edward VII. In addition, about 35 other British warships of various classes have been destroyed.

Under ordinary conditions the Russell carried between 750 and 800 men. The Russell was laid down in 1899 and completed in 1903. She was 405 feet long, 75 feet beam, 26 feet deep and displaced 14,000 tons. She was armed with four 12-inch, 12 six-inch, 12 three-inch and six three-pound guns and four torpedo tubes. She cost about $5,000,000.

Bombs Fire Battleship.

Berlin.—An official report issued by the German Admiralty announces that three German aeroplanes dropped 31 bombs on the Russian battleship Slava. Several of the bombs are said to have taken effect and fire on the battleship was distinctly observed.

The Russian battleship Slava displaces 13,516 tons and was built in 1903. She is 370 feet long and carries a complement of 825. Three of her sister ships were sunk in 1905 in the battle of the Sea of Japan and a fourth was captured by the Japanese.

Trawler Sinks Submarine.

London.—The destruction of a German submarine by a British trawler off the north coast of Scotland is described by Dutch newspapers received here. According to the accounts, the submarine had halted two Dutch steamers, when a trawler appeared and killed with its first shot four men who were standing on the deck of the submarine. The trawler then sank the submersible with a second shot. The entire action lasted less than ten minutes.

The papers say the submarine was of the latest and largest type and carried a crew of 60, all of whom were lost.

British Guardship Sunk.

The Admiralty announced that on the night of April 26-27 German naval forces destroyed a large British guard vessel on Doggerbank and brought in a fishing steamer as a prize.

SUNDAY GIVES $2,000 AWAY.

Presents Checks To Institutions At Winona, Ind.

Warsaw, Ind.—Evangelist Billy Sunday, who has just returned from Baltimore, gave Dr. S. C. Dickey, general manager of Winona Assembly, a check for $1,000 for use in beautifying the Chautauqua grounds. At the same time he gave President J. C. Benckenridge, of Winona College of Agriculture, a check for $1,000 for the support of the school.

JUMPS FROM WINDOW, KILLED.

Dr. Rhea Found Dead Six Miles From His Home.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.—Missing from his room at daybreak, with his clothing still beside the bed, Dr. John P. Rhea, a well-known physician of Emmets, six miles east of Bristol, was found dead under the stairway of a Bristol business house. He had jumped from an upper story window at his home and after wading Beaver creek, attired only in his night clothes, died from exposure coupled with injuries.

SHARP FIGHTING NEAR SUEZ CANAL

Turks Annihilate British Cavalry Squadrons.

CAPTURE SCORE OF OFEICERS

Ottoman Official Statement Says the Turkish Forces Attacked the Strongly Fortified Positions Near Quatia.

Berlin.—Turkish troops annihilated four British cavalry squadrons, about 800 men, in a battle April 23 near Quatia, about 25 miles east of the Suez Canal. This information was contained in an official report issued by the Turkish War Department under date of April 27.

The text of the official statement says:

"In an engagement near Quatia, east of the Suez Canal, on April 23 Turkish troops annihilated four enemy cavalry squadrons.

"The Turkish forces attacked the strongly fortified positions near Quatia, destroying the entire camp and a large part of the fortified positions.

"The enemy suffered heavy losses. The survivors hastily fled toward the canal.

"One colonel, one major, 20 captains and lieutenants and 257 unwounded and 24 wounded soldiers were taken prisoners.

"Turkish camel riders and Medina volunteers distinguished themselves in this action.

"On April 25 an enemy air squadron, composed of nine aeroplanes, in order to avenge the defeat, raided Quatia and dropped about 70 bombs upon the hospital which flew the Geneva flag. One British and two Turkish wounded soldiers were killed and two British soldiers were again wounded.

"Turkish aeroplanes successively attacked the enemy's man-of-war at El Kantara and the docks of Port Said. They also dropped bombs on camps of the enemy between Port Said and El Kantara. The machines returned unharmed.

"On April 25 the Russians attacked on the right wing near Surem, south of Bitlis, on the Caucasian front. They were repulsed, retiring two kilometers to the northward and suffering heavy losses.

"Turkish hydroaeroplanes dropped bombs on the enemy's aviation station on Imbros Island. A conflagration was observed. In spite of anti-aircraft machine gun and artillery fire the hydroaeroplanes returned safely."

ALLEGED CONSPIRATOR FREE.

Even Charge Of Stealing Shell Could Not Be Sustained.

New York.—Harry L. Newton, formerly employed in a munitions plant at St. Catherine, Ontario, who was recently arrested by the local police and then by the Federal authorities on the accusation by the British consul here of having stolen a shell from the munitions works, was discharged from custody by Commissioner Houghton after a representative for the consul admitted the charge was baseless.

Newton had been previously exonerated in police court on charges preferred by detectives that he conspired to blow up an American factory and to commit other crimes.

ANTI-WAR TELEGRAMS STOP.

Threat Of Investigation Supposed To Have Caused Halt.

Washington.—The deluge of anti-war telegrams to members of Congress came to a sudden stop.

It is estimated that between 140,000 and 150,000 telegrams, costing $250,000, were received by members of the House and the Senate during the past few days. The speech of Senator Hunting, of Wisconsin, in which he stated he might ask an investigation of the propaganda, it is believed, had the effect of calling a halt on the movement to embarrass the President's handling of the German submarine issue.

WOODEN TABERNACLE VETOED.

Governor McCall Fears Danger From Fire Or Panic.

Boston.—A bill providing for the erection without compliance with the city's building laws of a tabernacle for revival meetings by the Rev. William A. Sunday was vetoed by Governor McCall. The Governor explained in a message to the Legislature that "substitution of wood for fireproof material, as provided in the bill for the construction of the tabernacle, would materially increase the danger from fire or panic."

WANTS $200,000 FOR HORSES.

Senator Pittman Asks For Government Appropriation.

Washington.—With a view of improving the breed of light horses—farm, saddle and harness—throughout the country, Senator Pittman, of Nevada, introduced an amendment to be proposed to the Agricultural Appropriations bill calling for the immediate appropriation of $200,000 for the extension of the so-called army remount stations at Front Royal, Va.

SUFFRAGE PLEAS IN FLOWERS.

Baskets Sent To President and Members Of Cabinet.

Washington.—Leaders of the woman suffrage movement sent baskets of May Day flowers to President Wilson and all the members of his Cabinet. The backets contained messages urging support of a constitutional amendment giving women the ballot.

The uses of whale oil are more numerous at the present time than ever before.

POPULAR VOTE FOR SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

The following table shows substantially the popular vote cast for the Democratic and Republican candidates for the Senatorial nomination. From some few counties the returns are not complete and estimates are made of majorities:

	DEMOCRATIC.			REPUBLICAN.	
	Lewis.	Lee.	Bruce.	France.	G'dsb'h.
Allegany	1,672	732	102	1,431	2,511
*Anne Arundel	500	.....	.....	.....	650
Baltimore City—Dist. 1	1,775	3,921	912	2,143	1,338
Baltimore City—Dist. 2	2,947	5,424	1,866	2,730	2,256
Baltimore City—Dist. 3	2,493	5,047	1,718	2,346	2,097
Baltimore City—Dist. 4	3,121	2,768	480	2,564	2,251
Baltimore County	4,102	1,112	1,554	2,083	2,319
Calvert	248	431	21	395	776
*Caroline	170	.....	.....	.....	66
Carroll	1,638	673	87	1,196	753
Cecil	349	810	77	715	642
Charles	285	589	11	441	724
Dorchester	620	111	81	173	1,110
Frederick	2,045	1,448	102	1,631	1,734
Garrett	333	157	28	509	574
Harford	912	1,246	100	417	568
Howard	183	672	73	270	467
Kent	816	665	63	664	471
*Montgomery	.....	812	.....	.....	500
*Prince George's	150	.....	.....	117	.....
Queen Anne's	329	841	33	728	207
St. Mary's	482	699	18	715	151
Somerset	689	2,258	50	1,205	478
Talbot	865	627	52	821	83
Washington	2,041	586	184	1,542	1,354
Wicomico	1,049	689	70	1,067	250
Worcester	825	50	60	500	.....
Totals	30,639	32,368	7,742	26,403	24,330

*Indicates majorities.

MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

Justice Race, 76 years old, died at Frostburg.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized at Salisbury.

Officers were elected by the Great Council of Maryland, Improved Order of Red Men.

Charles A. Miller, farmer and canner, of Westover, died in the Peninsula General Hospital at Salisbury.

Nine young women wil graduate as trained nurses May 17 from the Western Maryland Hospital Training School.

Joseph Green, 75, Union veteran of the Civil War, fell down the steps at his home in Williamsport and was killed. A daughter survives.

Former Automobile Commissioner John E. George, of Queen Anne's county, was informed of a plot to murder him. Two men connected with the affair are under arrest in Kent county.

Judge Harlan, at Belair, dismissed the bill for injunction brought by the Mayor and Council of Havre de Grace against the Susquehanna Power Company to enjoin the company from constructing dams across the river.

Western Maryland College was declared the winner in the eighteenth annual Maryland intercollegiate oratorical contest held in McDowell Hall, of St. John's College, Annapolis. The successful orator was John Leas Green, and the subject of his discourse was "National Ballast."

Maryland's advocates of votes for women, the Just Government League, ended their session in Hagerstown with the election of officers. For the first time in the history of the organization the old officers were re-elected. They are: Mrs. Donald Hooker, Baltimore, president; Mrs. C. J. Ogle, Baltimore, first vice-president. Mrs. Robert Moss, Annapolis, second vice-president; Miss Eleanor White, Baltimore, treasurer, and Mrs. C. C. Heath, Baltimore county, secretary. The next convention will be held in Baltimore.

TOLD IN SHORT ORDER.

Eighteen thousand bricks can be manufactured by the steam process in ten hours.

England has strengthened its hold on the toy market, but Japan is forging ahead as a competitor.

The invention of a machine to grind sea sand, ordinarily too smooth to be of use, has enabled great quantities of it to be utilized in brick manufacture in Virginia.

Goods imported from the United States to Australia are frequently held up until satisfactory proof is presented that they were manufactured in the United States.

Excluding private plants, it has been estimated that electric railway, lighting and power plants in this country have absorbed a total of about 50,000 tons of copper.

Some mining work is contemplated at a depth of 7,628 feet in Brazil. The element of difficulty is the great heat, which will probably register 126.5 degrees Fahrenheit.

The total product of the farms of the United States has amounted to more than that of all the gold mines in the world during the last six centuries.

It has been estimated that the telephone and telegraph systems of the world have used about 600,000 tons of copper, 60 per cent. of which is charged against the United States.

Hair-cutting was once a crime in France.

ANNAPOLIS NEWS

Governor Signs Fifteen Bills.

Annapolis—Among the more important bills signed last week by Governor Harrington was that affecting motor-trucks and which was known as the Bennett bill. A large delegation of motor-truck owners from all parts of the State came to protest against the bill, but the Governor decided it was a good revenue measure.

One important measure which is now a law limits the number of wholesale liquor jobbing houses in Baltimore, and is intended to prevent the city being made a distributing point.

The clerk of the Court of Common Pleas is given jurisdiction in the matter of licenses, but he cannot issue more than there are jobbing houses at the time the bill became a law, and the proprietors must have been residents two years.

Following is the list:

219—Payment of claims of men who furnished building material for armory at Belair.

253—Relating to salary of Sheriff of Baltimore county.

273—Relating to sale of liquor in Baltimore City, so as to prevent issuance of licenses to wholesalers unless they shall have been residents of city two years.

302—Conferring additional powers upon Easton Utilities Commission.

304—Relating to roads engineer for Kent county.

309—Transferring the State Tobacco Warehouses to the Board of Agriculture.

362—Refund to Charles V. Housekeeper, of Cecil county.

381—Relating to inspectors of tobacco.

368—Amending act creating State Industrial Accident Commission.

464—To pension James E. Dempsey, a Baltimore policeman.

471—Limiting expense of public printing in Kent county.

512—Relating to Baltimore Terminal and Transit Company.

672—Refund to Foster Sudler, of Wicomico.

680—Harford County Code.

714—Automobile license and distribution of same.

Sheriff Bill Queer.

If a bill amending the Constitution and which was passed by the General Assembly is ratified by the people Sheriff McNulty will be legislated out of office and every county in the State will have two sheriffs. As originally introduced by Mr. Bryant, the measure extended the term of the sheriff of Baltimore county to four years.

Four other counties wanted the terms of their officials extended and the bill was so amended. When the bill reached the Senate another county was added and, according to Deputy Sheriff Heine, who followed the bill through both houses, this amendment was concurred in by the House. In this shape it was passed.

After having been reprinted and enrolled it read very differently from the way it is said to have passed. Attorney General Ritchie went over it carefully and said that the most important provision was mixed. It provided, for instance, that, in 1917, every county should elect a sheriff whose term shall be four years and in 1919 there is to be another election at which another sheriff is to be elected for four years.

In amending the Constitution no provision was made for Baltimore City at all and, as a result, the city will have no sheriff, while each of the counties will have two.

The bill being an amendment to the Constitution does not require the signature of the Governor and hence it will take its place on the ballot along with other questions to be submitted.

The Governor signed the bill increasing the pay of the Baltimore sheriff to $6,000, but before doing so he announced that Mr. McNulty had agreed the law should not be retroactive. The Sheriff furnished the pen with which the bill was signed and then took it home to his little boy.

Governor's Mother Dies.

Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Harrington, mother of Governor Emerson C. Harrington, died at her home in Madison, about 18 miles from Cambridge. Mrs. Harrington and her four sons and her two daughters were at her bedside when the end came. Mrs. Harrington suffered a paralytic stroke in her home Tuesday night. Although 84 years old, she had enjoyed fair health prior to the stroke.

Cuba's highest peak is Turquino.

HOME

A NOVEL

By

GEORGE AGNEW CHAMBERLAIN

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SYNOPSIS.

—10—

Alan Wayne is sent away from Red Hill, his home, by his uncle, J. Y., as a moral failure. Clem drinks Alan's health on his birthday. Judge Healey defends Alan in his business with his employers. Alan and Alix, Gerry's wife, meet at sea, homeward bound, and start a flirtation. At home, Gerry, as he thinks, sees Alix and Alan eloping, drops everything, and goes to Pernambuco. Alix leaves Alan on the train and goes home. Gerry leaves Pernambuco and goes to Piranhas. On a canoe trip he meets a native girl. The judge fails to trace Gerry. A baby is born to Alix. The native girl takes Gerry to the ruined plantation she is mistress of. Gerry marries her. At Maple house Collingeford tells how he met Alan—"Ten Per Cent Wayne"—building a bridge in Africa. Collingeford meets Alix and her baby and gives her encouragement about Gerry. Alan comes back to town but does not go home. Gerry begins to improve Margarita's plantation and builds an irrigating ditch. In Africa Alan reads Clem's letters and dreams of home. Gerry pastures Lieber's cattle during the drought. A baby comes to Margarita. Collingeford meets Alix in the city and finds her changed. Alan meets Alix, J. Y., and Clem, grown to beautiful womanhood in the city and realizes that he has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Kemp and Gerry become friends. They visit Lieber.

If, in a day of desperate weakness you had embezzled your employer's money and had to flee the country, do you think you could resist the desire to return, even after years? Does home seem to you to be "the anchor of a man's soul?"

CHAPTER XX—Continued.

The veranda at Lieber's was like that of Fazenda Flores only much bigger. It looked out upon a wide stretch of desert but away at the rim of the desert one could feel the river. The roar of the falls mumbled in the ear. It came from so far away that one had to strain one's ears to actually define it. After supper they gathered on the veranda. They sat in rude, rawhide chairs which were comfortably strong and tilted them back to the national angle. Lieber and Gerry smoked corn-husk cigarettes but Kemp stuck to his yellow papers. Gerry did not want to talk. He sat where he could watch the strange pair whose companion he was for a night. Into the souls of Lieber and Kemp the long silences of solitude had entered and become at home. They were patient of silence. Speech had its restricted uses. They still had their hats on. Lieber's was pushed back, Kemp's was drawn forward. Kemp was whittling. Kemp's words of farewell came back to Gerry. "It's a long trail from the Alamo to New York, but the whole country's under one fence." Texan, Pennsylvania Dutchman and New Yorker might be social poles but tonight they seemed strangely near to each other.

The next morning Gerry was up early, nervous after his first night's absence from Fazenda Flores. Kemp watched him saddle his horse. "That ain't one of the five," he remarked.

"No," said Gerry. "I traded the roan for the iron-gray. Do you think I was done?"

"I ain't sayin'," said Kemp cautiously. "I don't want you should think I was teachin' you, Mr. Lansing, but that hoss ain't no iron-gray. There ain't no such color for a hoss as I ever heern tell on. That hoss is a blue an' he's a true blue."

"All right, Kemp," said Gerry, smiling. "You've named him true blue and True Blue he is from this day."

Lieber came out in pyjamas and called them for coffee. When they were seated he proposed to Kemp that he make his headquarters at the ranch for a while. The advantages were evident. It was a congregating point for the natives from miles round. Goatskins came into Lieber's from hundreds of miles up country. They came singly, in donkey loads or in whole packtrains. Sometimes they passed directly from hands to his hands from the producer; sometimes they ran through a chain of transfers, from hand to hand. All news centered at and radiated from Lieber's. The same men that brought in goatskins would be glad to add orchids to their stock in trade.

Kemp grunted his thanks. He had waited two years for this offer. The realization of the obligation Lieber was putting him under embarrassed him. He began to talk. "These greasers," he said, "take a lot o' teachin' sometimes, an' sometimes they don't. F'r instance, you can tell 'em that Cattleyas are wo'th money and that the rest o' their parasites ain't, 'nd after they seen you throw Bu'lin'tonias an' Oncidiums an' Miltonias into the discard fo' three months steady, they begin to sober down to jest Cattleyas 'nd realize that it's no use holdin' a fourflush against a workin' pair."

At the scientific names dropping so incongruously from Kemp's lips, Gerry stopped eating and looked up. Lieber's face wore the smile of one who had heard it before but is quite willing to hear it all over again.

"But," continued Kemp, "yo' c'n pull till you're blin' an' you can't head 'em around to see that onless a Cattleya has eight leaves, it's too young to be packed an' no good to the market besides bein' a victim to race suicide.

"As to their bringin' in Bu'lin'tonias an' Oncidiums an' Miltonias, I never get onpatient o' that. How c'n a greaser ever learn that a Miltonia Spectabilis Moreliana that looks like pigeon's blood in a pu'ple shadow ain't a commercial proposition, while the Cattleyas is? When he's in the woods an' a smell straight f'm heaven draps its rope on him an' he looks up an' sees a droopin' spike o' snow, how you goin' to teach him that a Bu'lin'tonia Fragrans ain't just as good business as a Labiata?

"Time was when orchids was an ambition; now they's jest a business. In Europ, it's some different. They's collectors hankerin' after new varieties an' houses that keeps men lookin' for 'em but in America, you ma'k me, if an orchid don't make up well on the missus' bodice or on the table, it ain't business; an' they's a few million children growin' up to the idea that if it ain't a Cattleya it ain't an orchid."

Kemp came to himself, blushed and hurried out as if on urgent business. Lieber looked at Gerry's thoughtful face and smiled. "Who'd have thought he'd ever talk that way in daylight?" he said.

"I think," replied Gerry, "it was your offering to let him make this place his headquarters. It rattled him and started him off. I could see he was grateful."

"Perhaps that was it," said Lieber. "He's a queer one. He never asked me. It just occurred to me to suggest it because I'm getting to enjoy having Kemp around."

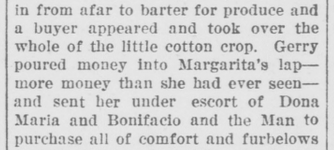
Gerry nodded. His eyes fell on the clock and he got up with a start. The sun was at its highest when he reached Fazenda Flores. "Thou hast been away a long time," said Margarita reproachfully.

Gerry jumped off his horse and kissed her. Then he picked up his son and set him in the saddle. Margarita screamed. True Blue arched his neck and looked cautiously around at his featherweight burden. The young horse stood very still while Margarita fought past Gerry's arm and dragged the Man from its perilous perch to her bosom. And manlike the Man protested with a bad-tempered, whole-lunged wail that rent the air and brought Dona Maria to the corner of the house to peer at them with eyes shaded under cupped hands.

A few days later the rains came in earnest, passed and Gerry contracted with Lieber for labor to be paid for in produce. Fazenda Flores blossomed and bore fruit. People began to come in from afar to barter for produce and a buyer appeared and took over the whole of the little cotton crop. Gerry poured money into Margarita's lap—more money than she had ever seen—and sent her under escort of Dona Maria and Bonifacio and the Man to purchase all of comfort and furbelows that the tiny market of Piranhas could supply.

They were to be gone two days and Gerry left the Fazenda in charge of his foreman to go and spend the time with Lieber and Kemp. He found Kemp in a sort of controlled elation over the greatest shipment of commercial orchids the trade had ever known. Just after Gerry's arrival two men appeared bearing a monster plant of over two hundred leaves strung, like the grape cluster of Eschol, on a pole.

Kemp's deep-set eyes seemed to grow out of his head as he made out their burden. "Hi-yi!" he yelled and rushed off to the corral where he threw himself on to an astonished heifer. For one second she squatted and then went mad. With yell and flogging hat Kemp poured oil on the fire of her frenzy. She bucked and twisted and all but somersaulted in her efforts to rid herself of the demon on her back. On the veranda, Lieber and Gerry held their sides and roared at the most grotesque fine riding they had ever seen. Finally, with a desperate lunge, the heifer breasted the corral fence. It caught her middle and she teetered over. Kemp turned a handspring from her back and landed on his feet. The heifer scrambled free from the fence and tore, wild-eyed, out into the desert. Laughter rang from every side. Three herders threw themselves on to their horses and rode, shouting, after the heifer. Kemp straightened out his hat, put it on, and walked sedately over to the veranda. There was only a faint glint in his eye as he bought the monster plant to crown the monster shipment.



That dry season saw the beginning of a drought that will long hold the blackest page in the annals of the San Francisco basin. It seemed but days after the rains when the sparse grass and new-leafed bushes of the wilderness began to shrivel up. Day after day the sun leaped brazen, from the horizon to the sky, his first level rays searching out the scant, stored moisture of wilting foliage, and the very sap of the hardy brush. While the cattle were still fat they became weak and turned to cactus for nourishment. They broke down the sickly branches with their horns and rubbed them in the sand to free them of the worst of the thorns. Herders rode the rounds on weakening horses and dismounted time and again to pull out spines from the snouts of passive, panting cows. Bulls died of broken pride. They would not subject themselves to the pain of eating cactus. The river—the great river—was no longer great. It grumbled with a weak voice from deep down in the gorge. Gerry watched its falling level with anxious eye and one day sent an urgent call to Lieber for help.

Lieber came. He brought with him an army, every man bearing with him the tool that had come soonest to his hand. Spades were few and hoes; the bright shares of a pick or two caught the light like lances. Most of the men depended on the heavy sheath knives they carried at their sides. They looked like an army of sansculottes as they swarmed into the ditch and began to dig. In two days they had sunk it to the required level. When they finished Gerry rode back with them to help bring down Lieber's weakening stock.

Kemp had stayed in sole possession at Lieber's. Digging was not in his line, so he had volunteered to hold the fort against the return of the garrison. He welcomed Lieber and Gerry to a supper of his own making in approved cowboy style: sour-dough biscuits made by a master hand, steaks cut from a freshly killed calf and fried before toughness set in, a pile of creamy mashed spuds. There was a homeliness about the meal that made them eat in silence. They felt as though for years they had been worshiping false culinary gods. The pile of steaks, the heaped potatoes, the hot biscuit, were exotics, strayed into a land of pepper sauces and garlic.

The silence on the veranda that night was even longer than usual. Gerry's mind went back to a French book that he had bought in desperation at Pernambuco. He had ploughed through half of it and with a catch in his thoughts he remembered that it lay open on the table when he left his little room in Piranhas on the morning of mornings that had broken life in two. Some of its phrases, conned over and over again in his struggle with the half-forgotten idiom, came back to him. "La parole est du temps, le silence de l'eternite." He smiled to himself at the twisted meaning the long silence of his companions gave to the words.

Then the smile left his face. He remembered the argument. The instinct we all have for superhuman truths tells us that it is dangerous to be silent with those we would keep at a distance, for words pass and are forgotten between men, but silence—active silence—is forever ineffaceable. True life—the moments of life that leave a trace—is made up of silence Not passive silence; that is but another name for sleep. But the active silence that breaks down barriers, pierces walls and turns the life of every day into a life where all is intense, where there is no ban—nothing forbidden—where laughter dare not enter, where subjection is submerged and where all—all, is remembered.

Gerry felt that this active silence had come upon them. These men were being borne into the silent sphere of his own soul. He felt restless—afraid. He decided to speak. He was on the point of speaking when Lieber let down his chair softly, clasped his hands and broke the silence.

"Last night I dreamed I heard the blast of a steamer's horn and when I woke up the cold sweat was on my forehead because I know that there is no desert, no wilderness, so far from the things you would forget that dreams cannot follow you to it."

He stopped and silence fell upon them again. Lieber stared straight in front of him, out into the night. His face worked as though he were struggling to keep his lips closed. When he began to speak again, the words were scarcely audible. "I don't know why

"Thou Hast Been Away a Long Time."

I want to tell you two about why I am here, unless it is that as we sat here so quiet I felt that you knew it all—that you knew all that I know and that I was on the point of knowing all that you have known. The little lies of life suddenly became big and hateful and I saw in my life a monster lie that the silence was exposing.

"There are lots of men with the beginning of my story. It's common and takes little telling. I was born in Pennsylvania. We were mighty poor farmers but I got all the schooling there was within walking distance of home. My old man saw to that. When I was still a boy our little bank took me in. It wasn't doing much business then but a couple of years later the region struck oil and the bank's business soared by leaps and bounds. It turned into as good a spouter as any of the wells. The family that ran it became rich and went to higher jobs or out altogether. The staff was shoved up and about the time I was of age I was handling more money than I'd ever known was in the world. The amount I stole was an even thirty thousand and I got away with it. It was easier to do thirty years ago than it is today. I got away with it and then it got away with me. It lasted me a year and four months and I saw the end of it up the coast at Pernambuco.

"I date my birth from the day I spent the last dollar and woke up. I worked. Nothing was too small or too big for me to handle. I got something to risk and then I risked it. I risked it again and again. After ten years I could draw my check for thirty thousand plus interest and I did. I sent the check to the little bank back home. I waited two months for the answer and then it came; my check torn across and a short letter saying that the loss had already been met by a bankers' surety association. I wrote the association a dozen letters and some of them took some writing. In the last I offered fourfold the theft. There had been plenty of Bible in my bringing-up. They wrote back that it was no use—that I could keep on climbing in peace but it was their business to jail me for fifteen years the first chance they got and they'd do it the minute I set foot where they could grab me.

"That letter frightened me. I began to realize that what I'd been working for wasn't money, or honor, or rehabilitation but just the right to go back—the right to go back home.

"Nobody had been harder on me than my old man. For years nobody in the house was allowed to say my name and if he saw a letter from me he threw it in the fire, opened or unopened. But somehow it got to him that I had offered to pay fourfold and that I'd been refused and that turned him. It was the fourfold that did it—the divine and sacred measure of justice. He started to fight for me as hard as he'd ever fought against. And then he died and my old mother died. Letters stopped. My brothers and sisters were coming up in the world. They couldn't afford to own a thief much less fight for him. So the letters stopped.

"I spent money then. I built me a house in Pernambuco that was a wonder palace and I started in to forget. But when you've been remembering with all your might, the color of the paper on the walls of home, the lay of the wood-pile, of the sheds and the tumbling barn and stables, the holes in the fence, the friendly limbs of apple trees and the smell of hay; when you've been coddling bare memories of simple things like those for fifteen years, you can't turn around on your inside self and forget.

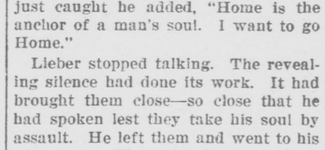
"There's a flag the sight of which makes my heart come up into my throat and tears to my eyes. You think I mean the Stars and Stripes, but I don't. I mean the Blue Peter that flies at the halyards of big ships and says to everybody that takes the trouble to look, 'We sail today.' Over the tops of the houses I've seen that flag blinking in the heavens like a bit of deep blue sea married to a white cloud and to me it always said, 'We sail for home today.' I'd shut my eyes or close the blinds but what was the use of that? Night and day I could hear the bellow of the great horns—a blast for good-by and another for a challenge to the sea—as the big boats headed out for home.

"I couldn't stand it. I came up here. And now, last night, I dreamed that I heard it in my sleep—up here. Gentlemen, a man without a country is in a bad way but a man without a home, even if it's a hovel—well—we all know the old song." He paused to master his voice. Then in a whisper that they just caught he added, "Home is the anchor of a man's soul. I want to go Home."

Lieber stopped talking. The revealing silence had done its work. It had brought them close—so close that he had spoken lest they take his soul by assault. He left them and went to his own room. They saw he was an old man, beyond the years he had disclosed.

They did not speak. They were nervous. Kemp made a cigarette, puffed at it once or twice and then threw it away, to roll another a moment later. His thoughts were winging away to the fork of Big and Little Creek where a three-room shack stood in the shadow of the White mountains of New Mexico. He had thought it small, miserable, cramped. But out here in the wilderness, thousands and thousands of miles away, it came back to his vision, glorified. A swelling came into his throat. He tried to cough it up. But as long as he thought of the mountain, the thickness stuck in his throat. He took from his pocket a treasured cake of tobacco and with strong teeth tore off a generous portion. Then he rose and walked off to the corral.

Gerry sat on alone. Thoughts were troubling him, too. What was he doing here? Who was this Margarita that had twined herself into his life? Was it his life? And her little boy—black-haired, black-eyed, olive-tinted—he was his boy, too. He was Gerry Lansing's son. No, not that—not Gerry Lansing's. Gerry Lansing belonged to a time that was far away, to a hill where white houses with green blinds peered out from the darkness of domed maples, from the long shadows of up-pointing firs and from the eaves of flaring elms, the wine-cups of heaven. A sigh came quivering through all his body and escaped from his trembling lips. "I am alone," he breathed to himself.



Deep in South America, on the ragged fringe of the outskirts of progress, Alan Wayne was pushing a long bridge across a dried-up watercourse. He was sick, tired, disgusted. Over and over again he had grumbled to McDougal that it was a job for a mason and McDougal had patiently answered, "I'm the mason, Mr. Wayne. Do you lie bye a wee and gie the fever a chance to get out of the body." But Alan stuck jealously to his job. Ten Percent Wayne might retire on his laurels but he could never be beaten.

Every third day the fever in his bones seized his body in a grip that could not be denied, shook it till it rattled and cast it down limp, cold and hot, teeth chattering and then clenched and then chattering again. But on the days between Alan made up for the lapse. He became a devil hanging on the backs of his men and driving them to superhuman efforts. Terror held them. They were Italians, far from home. A wilderness stretched between them and the sea. The sea itself was none of theirs; it was but an added barrier. A madman had them in thrall. Terror drove them. It was a race to finish the bridge before he killed them. "I am going to be sick," he had told them in cold, rapid words, "I am going to be sick, but before I'm finished the bridge is finished or—" He smiled and made a gesture with his hand to show how he would brush them all off into the dry gorge. His smile terrified more than the raised hand.

The giant gang-boss, McDougal, stood by and nodded solemn confirmation. When Alan was ill by day, McDougal left him and drove the men in his stead, but when the hour for knocking off came with the sudden eclipse of the sun by the horizon, he hurried to Alan's tent, fished him out from some corner on the floor, wrapped him in blankets, dosed him with quinine, tempted him with poor, weak broths and nursed him, unprotesting, through the night.

McDougal had followed Alan into strange lands and strange places and seen him in many a deep hole, and through it all Alan had been the same—a purring dynamo at work. He had been the same until this trip into the

"That Letter Frightened Me."

Brazilian wilderness, and here a change had come over him. There were times when he talked and what he said was, "No more trips for me, McDougal. I'm a consulting engineer from this on." McDougal had heard more than one man talk like that under fever and he frowned, trying to remember one of them that had ever come back.

Alan was inured to river fever. He had fought it often, and when he saw the fetid pools of stagnant water in the dried-up watercourse he knew he would have to fight it again. Somehow, some night, a mosquito was bound to get at him, and the fever would begin. He doubled his preventive dose of quinine, but he could not double his spirits for the battle. He came to the field with a gnawing at those sources of health, a calm mind and sure sleep. Sleep did not come as of old after the day's work. Instead he tossed and twisted on his narrow cot and finally would turn on the electric torch to read two letters over and over again.

One he read with a curl of the lip. It was from a pretty woman that had fluttered into his life and out. He had forgotten her and now she had come back to buzz words in his buzzing ears. She said, "It costs a woman to learn that happiness is not really tangible. Between being fortunate and happy a gulf is fixed. I was fortunate—just not miserable—and stood on the brink of the gulf. Happiness brushed me with its wings. I reached out to catch it and the gulf took me. How long will it be before I climb back to the height that seemed not so very high when I possessed it? I don't know . . . I do not hate you—only myself. You have known many women, but you have not known me. That is the bitter part. You do not know what I gave you. One thing I ask you and the words as I write are blurred with tears like my eyes—if ever a foolish woman, honest and true as I was, offers you the same sacrifice, do not take it. I have suffered for all the women you will meet."

"Fool," said Alan to himself, "fool, not to see that I turned her wishwashy weakness into strength and loosed a dumb tongue."

What sort of a reply do you suppose the cynic Alan wrote to this sorrowing woman? What does he deserve for his sneering attitude?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HIGH TOWERS NOT NEEDED

Discovery Made That Will Cheapen the Cost of Use of the Wireless Telegraph.

Always when someone has made an invention or a discovery some other person comes along pretty soon with improvements. These improvements usually have to do with the efficiency of the thing or its simplification. Sometimes it is found that a part of the original contrivance which was considered quite essential is really of no particular need and can be done away with just as well as not.

Something of that sort seems to be happening to wireless telegraphy just now, for, if the report which comes from the Pacific coast is correct, a large part of the costly outfit of a wireless station is quite unnecessary. According to this story, a certain Robert B. Woolverton, who is described as the United States radio expert inspector for that territory, has found that the high steel towers with their antennae are quite unnecessary, and that a wire stretched along the ground for, say 500 feet, will answer exactly as well. With such a wire it is declared that Woolverton has picked up messages from Honduras, from Sayville, from Arlington and other places.

Beyond the simplification of apparatus which is embodied in this idea, there are said to be other possibilities of great value as applied to wireless telephony.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR MAY 7

THE MISSIONARIES OF ANTIOCH.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 11:19-30; 12:25; 13:1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all nations.—Matthew 28:19.

An interesting introduction to this lesson would be to review the outstanding features of the life of Barnabas up to this time. His attractive character, introduction, and associations with Paul are full of rich and suggestive lessons. Following Peter's deliverance of last Sunday's lesson we read of the end of the vile Herod (12:20-25.) The origin of this Antioch church was perhaps in A. D. 40, following the dispersion after the death of Stephen (11:19-26). These converts gave proof of their new love by ministering to the brethren in Jerusalem (11:27-30.) It was perhaps four or five years subsequently when the events of this lesson occurred.

I. **A Great Church** (11:19-30). (1) Their testimony. This new sect, "Christians" (v. 26) made a deep impression upon this great city though as yet its testimony was to the Jews only (v. 19). The first evangelists to this city from the home of Judeaism at the outset, however, spake to Gentile Greeks. (a) They "spake the word" (v. 19), as travelers and fugitives they carried the message wherever they journeyed. (b) "They preached Jesus," the only message that will reach and stir an entire city. (c) They did it in a conversational way (v. 20 R. V.). (2) The workers (3:1). It is an amazing array of names mentioned as one of the results of this Antioch revival. Step by step God has widened the sphere of activities of those who accepted the gospel, and with every step the stamp of divine approval was seen. (11:21). Those who "turned unto the Lord" not only believed but gave evidence of repentance and under the leadership of Barnabas, who had brought Saul with him from Tarsus (v. 25), large numbers were assembled and taught (v. 26). This ministry of teaching is a commendable type of evangelism and while the term "Christian" is applied to these followers of Jesus (not of Barnabas and Saul), it was doubtless first applied in derision, and it has become the accepted and glorious title (often abused or confused with Christendom) of those who follow our Lord.

II. **A Great Commission** (13:1-3). The separation which took place after Barnabas and Saul had resided in the city for a year's time (11:26), and while they were meeting with such outward success reminds us of the way the spirit separates Philip from his work in Samaria (8:6, 26, 27). The Holy Spirit knew what was best for these followers of Jesus as the results demonstrated. Among the great leaders the Spirit separated two for this particular task, and the quietness with which it was done as suggested by the text, is in marked contrast with most of our modern plans for "advanced steps." No "dollar dinner" or committee luncheons and meetings. This duty was presented: (1) While in the discharge of their regular duties, "as they ministered" (v. 2). Just the form of this ministry is not accurately stated, but it included fasting and prayer (v. 3): and it "was to the Lord." There are plenty today who can do "church work," but far too few who can minister to the Lord (not to people) and who can by fasting and prayer know what the mind of the Spirit is relative to any advance steps needful in the church. (2) Under the Spirit's direction. Just how the Spirit spoke to this people we do not know nor much care, but his message was unmistakable, whether audible or in the deep recesses of their hearts. (3) It came while they prayed. An overly-filled stomach is apt to divert a Spirit-filled mind. But an attitude of prayer is the only one which can render us susceptible to the Spirit's voice. He is ever ready to speak and if we supply the open heart and the ready mind there will be no vague, uncertain impulse such as men often call "the Spirit's voice"; rather a definite task. (4) It brought a united blessing. The whole body of believers had a part in the fruits of this journey.

III. **A Glorious Conquest** (v. 4-12). (1) The journey (v. 4). It was but natural for the leader of this expedition to direct his steps first to his home (4:36). If our testimony will not receive a hearing at home it is not of any great value. (2) The work (v. 5). They followed the same plan as before, entered the synagogues where teaching and discussion was the order of service and, to the Jews, gave the "word of God" (Matt. 5.17). Are we able to thus teach the word, how Jesus "fulfilled" and what the result is in that he did fulfill "all righteousness"? (3) The resistance (v. 6-8). Bar-Jesus, or "Elymas the sorcerer," must not be confused with our modern necromancers or sleight-of-hand artists. He was a leading scientist of his time and his position in the Roman deputy's household is significant. He readily saw that for the deputy to hear the gospel would destroy his power and influence (v. 8). Paul, now first so-called (v. 9), knew the blight of blindness, physical and spiritual, and caused this man, temporarily (v. 11) to be smitten even as he had been (9:8, 17, 18). The deputy had desired to "hear" (v. 7) the Word. Now he "saw" (v. 2) a manifestation of the power of the Spirit and as a result he "believed" (v. 12). Thus the punishment meted out upon Elymas worked out for good to the deputy (Rom. 8:28).

Whoever shall review his life will find that the whole tenor of his conduct has been determined by some accident of no apparent moment.—Johnson.

FRENCH TAKE GERMAN TRENCHES

Enemy Driven Back at Two Points at Verdun.

1,550 YARDS ARE CAPTURED

News Thought To Indicate Check Of Teuton Offensive—Many Prisoners Taken In Drive—Troops Moved Quickly.

Paris.—In the most successful offensive blows delivered by General Petain since the Crown Prince launched the Verdun offensive, French troops captured 550 yards of German trenches southeast of Fort Douaumont.

The War Office also announced that in the successful attacks against the German positions on the slopes of Dead Man's Hill during Saturday and Sunday the French captured 1,000 yards of German trenches to a depth of from 300 to 600 yards.

No news from the Verdun front since the beginning of the Crown Prince's offensive has aroused such enthusiasm in Paris as the publication of communique. The official statement was taken to mean not only that the German drive has been definitely checked, despite repeated German assaults on Sunday, but that the offensive has now passed to the French armies, which are pushing back the German lines.

First-Line Trenches Taken.

The French advance was made between Fort Douaumont and the village of Vaux, on the northern fringe of La Caillette woods, in which much severe fighting has occurred. The positions captured by the French were first-line trenches. One hundred German prisoners were taken.

West of the Meuse, artillery on both sides was active throughout the night on the front from Avocourt to Dead Man's Hill, but there were no important infantry actions. The French troops contented themselves with improving against expected German counter-attacks the positions they captured from the Germans Saturday and Sunday.

German Troops Moved Quickly.

Amsterdam.—Germany is exceeding all previous records in moving troops to the western front, according to reports from the western part of Germany. There are now reported to be 700,000 Teuton soldiers in the Meuse district. The Kaiser is expected to arrive at Verdun next week. All advices received here indicate that the German General Staff has resolved to take Verdun at all costs.

Lille Town Hall Burns.

Berlin.—The Town Hall at Lille, France, one of the most famous structures of its kind in Europe, has been destroyed by fire, according to dispatches received here. German soldiers formed a chain and helped the French librarian rescue many valuable books. The fire brigade was unable to save the Town Hall, but prevented the blaze from spreading to numerous adjoining structures. The Town Hall was of the Renaissance period.

FIRM ON BLOCKADE ORDERS.

Great Britain Refuses Any Further Relaxation.

Washington.—The British embassy was advised by the foreign office that there would be no further relaxation of blockade orders forbidding exportation of German goods through Holland unless purchased or contracted for previous to March 1, 1915. Pressure has been brought to secure recognition of contracts made as late as March 15, the date of publication of the blockade order.

Sir Edward Grey advised the embassy in response to an inquiry that no extension "can be considered." His reply was regarded as final.

BAN ON ARMS TO MEXICO.

War Department Stops All Shipments Across Border.

Laredo, Tex.—The War Department has instructed the commander at Fort McIntosh here to stop all shipments of war munitions to Mexico. A half million rounds of rifle cartridges held by customs inspectors will be taken in charge by the local military.

The order is taken here to mean the prohibition of the exportation of ammunitions to all parties in Mexico. Local customs officers have been holding for some time shipments of munitions when it was believed they were intended for enemies of the de facto government.

RALEIGH HAS $125,000 FIRE.

Blaze Spreads From Wooden Stable To Business Section.

Raleigh, N. C.—Fire which raged for three hours here in the business district caused damage estimated at $125,000. Seven buildings were destroyed and for a time the Raleigh Fire Department lost control and it was necessary to call on Durham for assistance. The blaze originated in a wooden livery stable.

GREENS KILL ENTIRE FAMILY.

Parents and Four Children Ate Poisonous Weeds.

Bluefield, W. Va.—The entire family of Isaac Samson, consisting of six persons, are dead at their home near Delorme as a result of eating poisonous weeds which had been prepared for a salad. The family consisted of father, mother and four children. The mother gathered what she took to be greens and in a few hours after the family had eaten they all were dead.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 6 1916

MORE WILSON FARCE

YET once more Mr. Wilson hss wrathfully shaken his fist at Germany—and then ended by weakly pointing his finger at her!

Nearly three weeks ago Mr. Wilson penned what he and his admirers boasted was to be his "ultimatum", and with ceremonious gusto fired it at the Kaiser, bluntly telling the impudent assassin that he must forthwith promises to cease his submarine massacres of unarmed ships.

The Administration informed the public that only about four days time would be given Germany to reply, yes, or no, and that positively no more of the usual quibbling for delay would be allowed. But week after week has gone by, and Germany has done nothing—as usual contemptuously "calling" the cheap presidential bluff. Once more Europe thrusts its tongue into its cheeks at this silly, cowardly administration.

We say again, this roaring farce called "statesmanship" will probably continue—if this war lasts so long—until Mr. Wilson's feeble, un-American policies are displaced by those of a virile American president, to be chosen next November from the Republican party by disgusted Americans of all parties.

About five months ago the following editorial criticism upon Mr. Wilson's weak foreign policy, was printed but not published, the writer, thinking that perhaps the president's then recent bold utterance would really amount to something more than note-writing chatter.

But it did not, and so month after month the impudent German murders of Americans have gone on, and the president's typewriter has clicked its comic replies to the murderous torpedo salvoes from the German submarines.

To show how true that editorial's prophecies were, we now reprint it. Instead of the "latest" outrage being that of the Arabic, it is that of the Sussex—with more than a half dozen others between the Arabic and the Sussex--all involving American life:

WILSON'S SHAME

"GERMANY'S whole course in this war, equally towards its foes and toward neutrals, has been one of consistent cruelty, lying and treachery.

In our weak president Germany found an easy victim, and so has stuffed him with lies, lies, nothing but lies since on February 10th 1915 he fired off with great gusto the first of his many meaningless paper threats, warning Germany that her submarine assassins must not murder American citizens.

Since then on nine separate occasions our ships and citizens have been insolently attacked, with great loss of life, by these same under-sea assassins, and Mr. Wilson has penned a long string of protests and declarations that he would do something about it—but as a fact he has done nothing but talk--all, indeed Mr. Wilson is capable of doing, for let it never be forgotten he is a man of words, not a doer of deeds—always the college professor dabbling in words, words, nothing but words!

And now in the case of the late outrage of the Arabic, wantonly sunk while westward bound, appears the usual amount of quibbling wherein the commander of the German submarine claims that the Arabic, though distant hundreds of yards and going in another direction, was about to attack him!

Thereupon the German ambassador Bernstorff brazenly stuffs Mr. Wilson with more lies, more promises never meant to be kept, and he gladly swallows the bait in order to gain time, and not offend the "German vote."

Now it turns out that Bernstorff exceeded his powers in saying Germany was going to abandon her piratical methods that had murdered so many thousands of innocent persons including 129 of our own countrymen. Germany will stop killing Americans on passenger ships, if this government will make England quit blockading Germany!

So matters stand just where they have stood from the very first—Germany defiantly notifying the United States that she will sink passenger ships and murder Americans unless, the United States will thus break the English blockade.

To gull Mr. Wilson Germany makes promises without end that she will abandon her brutal course, but they are always cunning, dishonest promises to permit him to play for a little while the vain role of having "won a great diplomatic triumph"—and then comes another massacre, and the whole farcial business is begun over again, Wilson firing off his harmless, empty paper threats, Germany her deadly torpedoes, followed after each murder with another mass of lying promises!

In one word, Germany has called Mr. Wilson's big paper bluff, which in truth he never really meant and dares not make good, and the nation stands humiliated before all the world as a big braggart that dares not do more than write lying phrases to protect its citizens against foreign massacre.

When Germany replaces a few of the 60 odd submarines English methods have destroyed, and the fit opportunity arises, she will resume her murdering and give Mr Wilson cause to indite another bold note. Meanwhile, for the 115 Americans murdered on the Lusitania five months ago and all the subsequent killings Germany flatly refuses either to apologize, or to make amends, and Mr Wilson is afraid to do more than scribble! Yet we are assured it was "a great diplomatic triumph" for Mr. Wilson!"

New Castle County, ss.

THE STATE OF DELAARE

TO THE SHERIFF OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY GREETING:

Whereas, Bernard J. McEntee by his Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Regina C. McEntee.

We Therefore, Command You, as you were heretofore commanded that you summon Regina C. McEntee that she be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the First day of May next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Bernard J. McEntee according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning her in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly.

AND HAVE YOU THEN THERE THIS WRIT

Witness, the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the Sixth day of March A. D. nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Issued March 16, 1916.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,
Prothonotary.

ESTATE OF ELIZA DANIELS Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of Eliza Daniels late of Appoquinomink Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto George W. Hurd, on the 30th day of March A. D 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator c.t.a. without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator c.t.a. on or before the 30th day of March A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address L. Irving Handy, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del.

GEORGE W. HURD, Administrator c.t.a

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Hotel Channell
Illinois and Pacific Aves.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open Surroundings.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past Winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City, noted for its excellent table and best of service.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Why not hit the trail and come and spend the Lenten season with us.

Write for booklet to get terms. 17th season. Yours Respectfully,
A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.

Lee Heller
ODESSA, DEL.
Paper Hanger
Estimates Given
Phone 90 R 21

Puff your way into the joys of Prince Albert!

Go ahead, quick as you lay in a stock of the national joy smoke! Fire up a pipe or a makin's cigarette as though you never did know what tobacco bite and parch meant!

For Prince Albert is freed from bite and parch by a patented process controlled exclusively by us. You can smoke it *without* a comeback of any kind because P. A. is *real tobacco delight.*

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

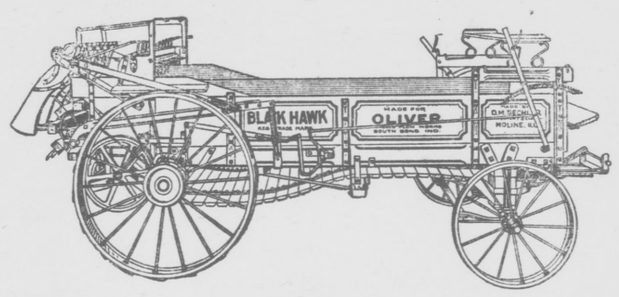
will do for you what it has done for thousands of men, not only in the States but all over the world! It will give you a correct idea of what a pipe smoke or a home-rolled cigarette should be.

On the reverse side of this tidy red tin you will read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907," which has made *three* men smoke pipes where one smoked before!

Get this Prince Albert pipe-peace and makin's-peace message, you men who have "retired" from pipe and cigarette-makin's pleasure; you men who have never known its solace! Because you have a lot of smoke pleasure due you quick as you pack-your-pipe or roll-a-cigarette with P. A. and make fire!

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold: in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and in that clever pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such fine shape.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.



"BLACK HAWK" Spreader
Made for Oliver Plow Works

Light draft. Easy to load. Best construction. Wide spread. Paddles to help pulverise manure. Spreads 7 feet wide. It is 41 in. from ground to top of box.

J. F. McWhorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Secure Our Prices
Before Buying

We carry a complete stock of Building Material, Builders Hardware, Glass, Paints and Oils.

There is at this time a great scarity of Galvanized Corrugated Roofing but we have in stock a complete list of 5 to 10 feet sheets inclusive in No. 26 Gauge.

See our new "Can't Sag Gates" a full description is given in Farm Journal and Country Gentlemen.

Short & Walls Lumber Co.
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

A New Tailor

I have opened on North road Street, Middletown, Delaware, in the store room formerly occupied by Edmund Bloome an up-to-date TAILOR SHOP where I will guarantee to give perfect satisfaction as I make all garments myself and give each customer two or three fittings.

I solicit a trial order to convince you that I can do what I claim. Pressing, cleaning and dyeing done at short notice at the lowest prices.

MAX WEISSMAN, Middletown, Del.
North Broad Street

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

Hackett's Gape Cure

It's a powder. Chicks inhale it. Whole brood treated at once. Money back if it fails.

KILLS the WORM as well as the GERM

Ask your merchant for it. Makes poultry raising a pleasure It's almost infallible.

Hackett's Gape Cure 30c Postpaid.
Hackett's Louse Powder 30c Postpaid.
Rid your Chicks of Vermin.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Dept. S. HILLSBORO, MD.

The Transcript $1.00

White Goods GALORE

ALL WHITE GOODS SOLD AT THE SAME PRICE ARE NOT THE SAME QUALITY. OURS WILL STAND THE STRAIN OF THE WASH-TUB ALTHO THEY POSSESS THE DAINTYNESS YOU DESIRE.

OUR "LINES" OF WASH GOODS AND WHITE GOODS, BOTH MADE UP AND IN BOLT, SATISFY. YOU NEED SOME OF THESE GOODS RIGHT NOW. EVERY WOMAN DOES. SO COME IN AND SEE AND PRICE OURS: YOU WILL MAKE SOME OF THEM YOURS.

CORSETS? WE HAVE THOSE WHICH GIVE YOU STRENGTH, COMFORT AND A PERFECT FIGURE.

J. B. Messick
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.
Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment —as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers:
Benj. Nields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

In New Hands

I have purchased the good will and business of Joseph Pritchett, and am open to do your WHEELWRIGHTING and BLACKSMITHING at his old stand in Townsend, Del. I have secured the services of a good machanic and guarantee satisfaction in all of my work.

N. W. VANHORN,
Townsend, Del.

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—
MILLER COTTAGE and ANNEX
9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
CAPACITY 250
The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort

Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$1.25 to $1.50 PER DAY $7.00 and $8.00 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water baths. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here. Write for booklet.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY, Secretary and Treasurer
—INCORPORATED 1847—
Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.
Dover, Del.

Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over
$700,000.00
Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over
$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS
WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

STATE AND PENINSULA

Thieves stole $1200 from Michael Saso at Milton.

Mrs. Mary V. Golt was run down by a bicycle in Elkton and seriously injured.

Eastern Shore alumni of Western Maryland College banqueted at Salisbury.

Michael Gardullo has announced himself a candidate for Town Commissioner of Elkton.

A thief raided the chicken yard of Mrs. Garrett Wharton, near Dover, and stole 150 chicks.

Ladies of Epworth Methodist Church, at Rehoboth Beach, cleared about $45 from a church supper.

All of the tax collectors of Kent county have settled in full for every dollar of taxes for 1915

A fish steamer on the Chesapeake bay caught twenty-four hundred barrels of fish one day last week.

Marley paper mill, two miles north of Elkton, has resumed operations, after being closed down a year.

A music supervisor in the public schools is proposed by the Parent-Teacher Association of Newark

W. W. Conwell has leased his farm near Milton, to a canning Company, which will plant 100 acres in beans.

Eight men employed in the car shops of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation have gone on a strike for more pay.

The town of Frederica has furnished a room in the Emergency Hospital at Milford for the use of Frederica people.

A company of Girl Scouts is being formed in Cambridge. Any girl between the ages of 11 and 18 can qualify for enlistment.

Eugene Stanton, aged 16, was nearly drowned at Laurel, when he was swept over a 40-foot dam in a boat, landing in a bed of rocks.

Hamilton M. Barksdale, one of the Trustees of Delaware College, has contributed $250 to the student loan fund at Delaware College.

Gen. T. Coleman duPont will leave his campaign headquarters in New York City on May 3 for a speech making trip across the Continent.

The launch Bertha, loaded with 50 cords of wood, sank Sunday night while tied up at the wharf of the Delaware Mills, on the Christiana River.

Over a hundred barrels of mackerel were shipped from Lewes last week by mackerel fishermen, while the first trout of the season were caught.

Because of the presence of tuberculosis in the dairy herd on the farm of the Cecil Almshouse, 16 cows were condemned and killed one day last week.

The old whipping post at Georgetown has been given by the Levy Court to John Watson, janitor of the Court House, who values it as a historical relic.

Howard W. Morrison died suddenly in the Baltimore & Ohio station at Laurel while waiting for a train for Washington, where he was going to visit a sick friend.

The Cecil Farmers' Telephone Company, of Cecil county, has elected William M. Pogue, president, and J. T. C. Hopkins, of Port Deposit, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Julius Dodd, of New Castle, has been elected health physician by Council.

Dover Council has awarded a contract for resurfacing the bitulithic streets of the town.

The diocesan convention of the Episcopal church, meets in Georgetown May 10th.

At the office of the Clerk of the Court in Elkton 254 marriage licenses were issued in April.

The Dover Board of Education has elected C. W. Shantz, of Southerton, Pa., supervising principal of the public schools.

Governor Miller Tuesday announced the appointment of Edward A. Evans and Charles Barker as trustees of Delaware College.

The vestry of St Paul's parish, in Georgetown, elected Dr. James H. Chipman, secretary, and Minos O. Short, treasurer.

A number of New Castle county tax collectors not having settled for the fiscal year 1913-14, the Levy Court has instructed its attorney to bring suit.

Fourteen boxes of clothing, food and other necessities for the Belgians were shipped Tuesday by the Wilmington branch of the Belgian Relief Committee.

Dr. L. H. Ball has been elected president of the commission recently named to have charge of the new public buildings in Wilmington, and Edmund Mitchell, secretary.

Twenty-five students will graduate from the Wilmington Conference Academy, Dover, on Wednesday evening, June 7, when commencement exercises will be held in the Dover Opera House.

Quite a large number of young people —both male and female—from all parts of Sussex county, attended an examination for teachers held by Supt. E. J. Hardesty, in Georgetown, last Saturday.

At the reorganization of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad announced Tuesday, R. V. Massey, superintendent of the Manhattan Division, becomes superintendent of the New York and Manhattan divisions.

With a balance of $700 on hand and requiring at least $6000 to meet expenses until the end of the fiscal year, the New Castle county trustees of the poor have appealed to the Levy Court for an additional appropriation.

Former State Senator William F. Blackstone, an aspirant for the gubernatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket, is suffering from two broken ribs, sustained by coming in contact with a post on his way home from his store.

Harley Hickman and Herman Wiley, of Laurel, linesman for an electric light company, were badly injured when a pole to which they were hanging in mid air, while running wires, broke at the base and threw them about 30 feet to the ground.

Charles H. Butler, of Dover, had two hens to make 100 per cent. records in hatching eggs this week. The first hatched 15 chicks from 15 eggs. The other hatched eleven of a setting after four of the eggs had been removed by Mr. Butler.

The Historical Society of Delaware wants possession of the clock which has been keeping time in the City Hall tower for 118 years, when the building is torn down.

Mayor Culver, of Laurel, has notified all confectionery stores and restaurants that the sale of ice cream, cigars, tobacco and confectionery on Sundays would be prohibited.

It is estimated that there are now 2,000,000 more women in active employ in England than there were a year ago. Many thousands of them are engaged in the munition factories.

A loving cup was presented to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Price, of Lewes, on their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Mr Price, one of the oldest Delaware River pilots, is still active at 77.

More than 500 persons in Nazareth M. E. Church, New Castle, Sunday signed a remonstrance against granting a license for a saloon for Italian residents in the westerly section of the city.

For the first time in years, recruiting for the navy is being pushed in lower Delaware. One recruiting officer is located in Georgetown and another in Dover, but few farmer lads have signed up so far.

In the Easter Monday merchandise shoot of the Kent Gun Club at Harrington, high amateur average was won by A. B. Richardson of Dover, who broke 98 out of 100 targets. In the special event Mr. Richardson broke 25 straight.

Unofficial estimates have been compiled at Washington, giving the population of the Continental United States New Year's Day, 1916, compared with the census figures of 1910. The population of the State of Delaware is estimated 212,489, compared with 202,322 in 1910. The increase for the past year was 1,781.

Miss Mabel K. Tebo, of Dover, has gone to Bordentown, N. J, where she will direct a musical comedy for the benefit of the Charity Hospital of that city Miss Tebo is being greatly praised for the splendid production at the Opera House, at Dover, on Tuesday night. At Bordentown, she will be accompanied by Miss Lillian Koenig, a New York organist.

W. H. H. Willis, who has been division freight agent of the P. B. and W. Railroad for some years has taken up his offie in the Broad street station, Philadelphia, where he will be freight agent of the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania railroad. He is succeeded by George W. Rush, who comes from Pittsburg where he was division freight agent of the Pennsylvania lines about Pittsburg.

Members of the Republican State Committee met at the Young Men's Republican Club Wednesday afternoon, and elected General Alden R. Benson, of Dover, State chairman, succeeding Edmund Mitchell, who annouced that he was not a candidate for re-election. L. Scott Townsend, a banker of Wilmington, whose home is in Brandywine hundred, was elected treasurer and Register of Wills, Isaac R. Brown was elected secretary.

Early strawberries are just commencing to blossom in the vicinity of Milford and berry growers are much worried for fear that the crop will be so late that the northern berries will come into the markets at the same time. It is generally about eighteen days from the time that the berries blossom until they are ready for shipment. This would make the berries about two weeks later than usual in that section.

ENJOY your MEALS

Can't, if you're too done up to eat. And you're bound to tire, after a morning in the kitchen, over a coal range. For it's wearing, beyond a woman's strength, to carry wood and haul coal from bin to kitchen.

And you can't control the heat of a coal range. Most times you've far more heat than you need—a waste of fuel—that turns the kitchen into a nerve-racking furnace.

A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove offers you a way to end kitchen drudgery and at the same time to economize, for the **Perfection** burns kerosene, the cheapest fuel. Think—no coal, no wood, no shaking, no ashes, no fear of the fire going cold. Instead, heat when you want it and exactly as much as you want.

A New Perfection is inexpensive. Ask your dealer to show you its fireless cooker, its separate oven, its combustion chimney, its long-lasting wick.

Be sure, though, you use **Atlantic Rayolight Oil** in your **Perfection.** That's essential. For it is just as necessary to discriminate in buying kerosene as it is in selecting flour. It takes use to prove either. You don't have to buy a flour on trust; neither need you take a chance on kerosene.

For you can ask for **Rayolight** with the positive assurance that every gallon will be like every other gallon. A kerosene that will burn without smoke or smell, but that will yield a great and a cheap heat.

With all its advantages **Rayolight** costs no more than ordinary, unreliable kerosene. Buy it by name, where you see this sign:

New **PERFECTION Oil Stove**

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

Philadelphia
Pittsburgh

Extraordinary Sale of Summer Hosiery and Underwear

SOON without warning Summer heats may displace the Winter chill and both health and comfort will demand lighter clothing. So we think it timely to tell our patrons—whose generous buying gave us by far our biggest Easter trade yet—about the "Good News" we have in store for them in the matter of Summer Hosiery and Underwear.

"Good News," we say, for at a time when nearly every article of dress as well as of food, has advanced 10 to 35 per cent—some things even more—it is assuredly "GOOD NEWS" when a firm as prominent and reliable as Fogel & Burstan can announce the momentous fact that despite these higher prices for Hosiery and Underwear, they offer their large and choice stocks of these goods AT THE OLD LOWER PRICES!

Away last Autumn we saw this coming rise in prices, and to protect our trade, at once made contracts with reliable firms for all our Summer Hosiery and Underwear, to be delivered this Spring. This is how we have the pleasure of offering our appreciative patrons these bought-ahead Hosiery and Underwear Stocks--at last year's LOWER PRICES! An increased patronage from our pleased customers will be our ample reward for thus sharing our profits with them.

Therefore, measured by present manufacturers' prices, Fogel & Burstan are selling Summer Hosiery and Underwear at practically wholesale figures!

Hosiery For All

Many Famous Brands! Onyx, Luxite, Black Cat, American Lady, Burson, and Linenwear. These brands of Hosiery are known all over the country as the most perfect in make, fit and finish besides being made of suitable fabrics, textures and in every desired color, by experts who know how to give them both style and wear. That is why our Hosiery Sales for Men, Women and Children, have increased more than three-fold!

We do not hesitate to say that if you but once try our Hosiery for any member of your family, you will buy it always just like hundreds of our customers do because their first trial convinced them. Our Hosiery brands have won us many friends, and will, we think, also make you our friends after you have tried them. So why not try them now?

15c Hose—several kinds in fine, thin gauze made of good cotton, double garter-tops, also medium weight with linen heels and toes; others ribbed tops—all in regular or extra sizes, 2 Pairs for 25c in White, Black or Tan.

25c Ladies' cotton, lisle or silk in all weights, in regular or extra sizes. We are proud to say that we carry the best 25c assortment of Hosiery south of Wilmington.

35c Either Lisle or Art Silk in black, white or tan, and in all the new shades—Hose that will look and wear better than any other made, 35c or 3 pairs $1.00.

50c—The best for your money in Lisle or Silk, in black and in colors. Many stores sell the same Hose for 75c.

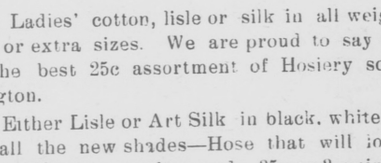
"Onyx" Hosiery

$1.00 Silk Hose. We carry these in "Onyx," "American Lady," "Black Cat" and "Luxite," all well known brands in black or colors, with double lisle garter-tops. We have established a large trade and therefore they must be good. Try a pair.

Children's Hose

"Black Cat" and "Onyx" Hosiery. Our stockings for Children will practically stand the "recess" test—that is the best can be said about any Children's Hosiery. When the fence-climbing, marble-playing, rope jumping, wrestling and romping kids start, the only Hose that saves the day, is our "Black Cat" Hosiery in fine or heavy rib, in black, white or tan, sizes 5 to 8½, 2 pairs 25c; 9, 9½, 10, 15c a pair.

A fine Silk Lisle Hose for Children in "Onyx" with a beautiful silk lustre in white, tan or black—a fine "dress up" stocking, every pair guaranteed to wear or a new pair instead. Price 25c a pair.



Baby Stockings

In Cotton or Mercerized Lisle, in white, tan or black. Sizes 4 to 6½. Price 2 for 25c for cotton, and 25c a pair for lisle.

Men's Half Hose

Everything you want in Hose for Men. Cotton Hose 10c and 12½c, lisle or silk in all colors 25c, silk in all colors 35c and 50c.

Ladies' Underwear

Famous Hand Finished Merode Ladies' Misses' and Children's Underwear—well known as the most perfect Underwear sold—made of the finest bleached white American combed cotton, in all shapes and of season. able weights.

1x1 ribbed, medium weight Shirts and Drawers in regular and extra sizes, in half or long sleeves. Drawers in knee and ankle lengths, either in tight or lace bottoms, 25c a garment.

Ladies' Union Suits of fine cotton 1x1 ribbed, low neck, no sleeves—all sizes, an extraordinary Value, 25c a garment.

Ladies' Union Suits of fine selected cotton, in good Summer weights either in lace or cuff bottoms, low-neck, no sleeves—all sizes, 50c per suit.

Ladies' Union Suits in fine selected combed light weight cotton 1x1 ribbed, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length—a suitable garment right now before hot weather sets in—all sizes $1.50 suit.

Ladies' Gauze Vests of every description, with or without wings, square or V neck, in cotton or lisle, plain or lace trimmed, regular or extra sizes. Prices 10c to 39c.

Men's and Boys' Underwear

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, short or long sleeves, the well known Laurence make—all sizes 25c and 50c.

Men's Original Porosknit Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 50c.

Men's fine Nainsook Shirts and Drawers, made in the athletic style of a fine, soft Nainsook, all sizes, 25c and 39c a garment.

Men's Union Suits of Nainsook or Crepe Materials made to fit and not to rip. You will have to pay 75c for the same garment elsewhere. Our low price 50c a suit.

Men's B. V. D. Union Suits. We don't need to describe this Underwear to you as you know B. V. D. Underwear means quality—all sizes, $1.00 suit.

Men's Union Suits, fine rib, high neck, short sleeves, ankle length—a very good garment for the man that doesn't like the Nainsook garment. Price $1.00 a suit.

Boys' Underwear. We have the Balbriggan and Porosknit Shirt and Drawers—sizes 26 to 34, 25c a garment.

Children's Union Suits and Draw-body combined. or 3 in 1, Shirt, Drawers and body, all in 1 piece, in Nainsook or Knitted—a splendid garment for small Children, Girls or Boys can wear them—sizes from 3 to 12 years—prices 25c and 39c.

Boys' Nainsook Union Suits well made of fine Nainsook—all sizes 25c and 45c a Suit.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

BEGIN HOT WATER DRINKING IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

If you wake up with a bad taste, bad breath and tongue is coated; if your head is dull or aching; if what you eat sours and forms gas and acid in stomach, or you are bilious, constipated, nervous, sallow and can't get feeling just right, begin drinking phosphated hot water. Drink before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will flush the poisons and toxins from stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels and cleanse, sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract. Do your inside bathing immediately upon arising in the morning to wash out of the system all the previous day's poisonous waste, gases and sour bile before putting more food into the stomach.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became loaded with body impurities, get from your druggist or storekeeper a quarter pound of limestone phosphate which is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except for a sourish tinge which is not unpleasant.

Just as soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and freshening, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Men and women who are usually constipated, bilious, headachy or have any stomach disorder should begin this inside bathing before breakfast. They are assured they will become real cranks on the subject shortly.—Adv.

A wise man will always agree with his wife rather than waste time arguing.

INTELLIGENT DRUGGISTS KNOW WHAT KIDNEY MEDICINE TO USE

I have been selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for six and one-half years and my customers are always satisfied with the results obtained from the use of the medicine and speak favorably regarding it. I have used it for "pain in the back" and a bottle or two put me in good shape and made me feel fine again. I believe Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root will sure any cases for which it is recommended if they are not of too long standing.

Very truly yours,
FRANK JENKINS, Druggist,
Pilgrim, Texas.

November 11th, 1915.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Interviewing a Humorist.

"Good morning, Wagge. What's on the carpet today?" asked Bingleton.

"Dust," said Wagge.

"Clever boy! But I mean what have you on foot?"

"Shoes," said Wagge, solemnly.

"O, come off, Wagge. What are you up to these days?"

"Date," sighed Wagge.

"I'll give you just one more chance, you poor Frivol, you. What are you doing now?"

"Everybody," said Wagge.

"As usual, eh?" said Bingleton, as he shoved the remains down the nearest available coalhole.—New York Times.

Strenuous.

"What do you mean by referring to Wiggins as an athlete? The only game he can play is pinochle, and you'd hardly call that an athletic sport."

"It is the way Wiggins plays it. You ought to see him pound the table when he trumps the other fellow's ace."

Heard in the Hotel Barber Shop.

Porter—Boss, you sho' am dusty.

Patron of the Hotel—All right, George; you may brush off about ten cents' worth.

Suitable.

"I want to sweep the cobwebs from my brain."

"Why not use a vacuum cleaner?"

EXPERIMENTS Teach Things of Value.

Where one has never made the experiment of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, it is still easy to learn something about it by reading the experiences of others.

Drinking Postum is a pleasant way out of coffee troubles. A Penn. man says:

"My wife was a victim of nervousness, weak stomach and loss of appetite for years; and although we resorted to numerous methods for relief, one of which was a change from coffee to tea, it was all to no purpose.

"We knew coffee was causing the trouble but could not find anything to take its place until we tried Postum. Within two weeks after she quit coffee and began using Postum almost all of her troubles had disappeared as if by magic. It was truly wonderful. Her nervousness was gone, stomach trouble relieved, appetite improved and, above all, a night's rest was complete and refreshing.

"This sounds like an exaggeration, as it all happened so quickly. Each day there was improvement, for the Postum was undoubtedly strengthening her. Every particle of this good work is due to drinking Postum in place of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers

LATEST CORSET COVER

NEW LINES MADE NECESSARY BY THE WIDE SKIRTS.

Design for Combination Garment That Will Be Found to Meet all Requirements of Fashion — Suggestions for Trimming.

With the incoming of wide skirts and new bodice lines comes a necessity for new lines in underskirt and corset cover, and this design furnishes the sort of combination garment that

Combination Petticoat for New Gowns.

meets the requirements of both. The broad band that does not come up to the arms, which furnishes all the bodice of many evening frocks, and with a strap across the shoulder to hold it in place, can be worn over this type of corset cover, where the jeweled or ribbon or shirred shoulder strap may be fastened over the strap beneath it, and so not allow any hint of underwear. There is a fight against this type of overbodice, but while it reigns this type of corset cover is a necessity, and may be worn with any other sort of dress waist.

For nearly all styles of figures a yard and a half will prove ample when purchasing the flouncing for the corset cover, and some figures require less. It is a pretty fancy, that is very common, to make the corset cover of some sort of cross-barred or figured lawn or batiste. This is much cheaper than flouncing of the better class, and can be finished at the top with a narrow beading and edge of embroidery or lace. The top should always have a narrow edge, because it would otherwise spoil the flat appearance of the waist worn over it.

This new wide skirt is adorned with an embroidered flouncing and a beading to match the beading that connects corset cover and skirt. The same design is good for the Dolly Varden sateen and silk underskirts that are now in vogue, and these skirts are finished with flounces of material that often contrasts in color and figure, and all are edged with ruching, little ruffles or cordings. It is a fancy to make petticoats of this character with plain tops and flowered flounces, but, however they may be constructed, it is the fashion of the season to have very elaborate petticoats, often of satin with veilings of chiffon and ever so many furbelows and ribbons.

FASHION HINTS

There is nothing prettier or more comfortable for the little girl's chemisette than white crepe de chine.

Checked taffeta makes a pretty trimming for a dress of plain color.

Button trimming is in evidence on suits and frocks.

Most utility coats are long enough to almost cover the dress.

Entire dresses are made of silk jersey for outing wear.

Many of the new silk suits have carefully fitted backs.

Mouse color is a soft and becoming shade.

New silks are in large and striking checks and daring stripes.

Flannel blazer jackets are coming into use for street wear with serge skirts.

Many new evening dresses have short puff sleeves.

NEATNESS EASY TO ATTAIN

Smart Dressing Not as Difficult as It Was Only a Few Short Years Ago.

There was a time when it was far more difficult to look smartly dressed than it is today. That was the time when we wore separate belts, when there was dress braid on our skirts, when we wore separate neckwear. We had to be careful that the braid on our skirts didn't become ripped, to hang in loops of untidiness. We had to see to it that the belt of our skirt didn't sag. We had to see to it that the leather belt we wore exactly coincided with the skirt belt. We had to see to it that the ribbon or muslin collar we wore exactly made connections with the blouse beneath it. Yes, those were, indeed, difficult days.

Today neatness counts as much as ever, but there are not so many pitfalls for the woman who would be neat.

Neatness of footgear counts more than ever before. The shoes must be spotless, well polished and in good repair. Heels that slant are an outrage on good dressing; moreover, they are decidedly unhealthful.

It goes without saying that the hair must be neat. A hair net sometimes produces a stiff effect, but that is better than a sloppy one. So choose the hair net in windy weather, and learn to adjust it becomingly. This year, when our milliners tell us to wear our hats straight on the head, neither tipped to left or right, neat hair is more than ever essential.

Immaculate gloves count for much in producing a smart appearance. Soiled gloves, ripped gloves or worn gloves are a disgrace. Nowadays, when washable gloves can be bought at almost any price, it is possible for everybody to have clean gloves. The cotton ones, if clean, always look well—infinitely better than soiled kid ones. And a stitch now and then will keep gloves always well mended.

Then there is the handbag. In this case, the more you pay, the better, for an expensive handbag outwears two cheaper ones, and looks better the last day it is carried than the cheap one does after the first few weeks.

There are little details, like the handkerchief, which should always be sheer and snow white, that count quite as much as some of the bigger things in giving the impression of smartness which the modern woman aims to attain.

DRESSY SUIT OF SILK

The coat of this suit has a full flare back and sides. Embroidered pockets are introduced on coat. There are full flaring cuffs and embroidered lingerie collar.

Washing Spats.

White spats are only permissible as long as they are really white. To have them look like new again when they have become soiled, the broadcloth variety can be washed. Use warm water and good white soap. Wash well, rinse, and don't wring out. Let them hang perfectly wet, and after a few hours they will be dry, smooth, and ready to wear.

IN THE MATTER OF GLOVES

With the Fashionable Short Sleeves This Accessory Has Become of Prime Importance.

Now that short sleeves are back the glove question becomes one of more than usual interest. One of the latest reports from Paris says that the short puff sleeve will surely be the thing during the next three months. This means the wearing of the 16-button glove, in glazed kid or suede, preferably in white, but permissible in beige, French gray or tan, according to the color of one's frock.

Fabric gloves, which the practical woman likes because of their washable quality, have advanced in price because of the difficulty of importing them since the outbreak of the European war. The size and color ranges have been incomplete, and it behooves the woman who is fortunate enough to find just what she needs to lay in a goodly supply, to last through the summer.

The preferred colors, after white, are pale gray and light tan. For traveling and other dust-gaining trips, one may get fabric gloves in dark tan, dull brown and dark gray.

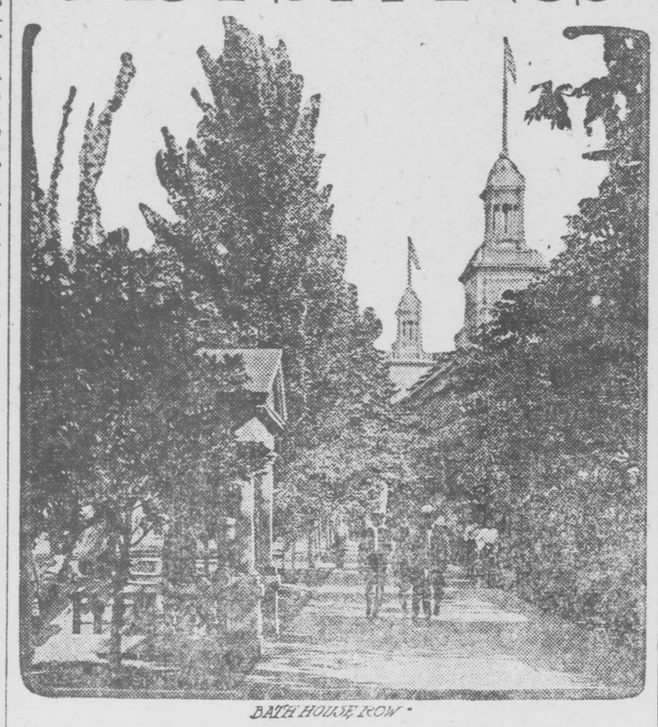
Hints About Veils.

Pale gray veils are very smart, but should be avoided by women with colorless skins. Brown veils are universally becoming except when the hair is very gray. Most becoming of all is the white veil with black hand-run threads or a small black leaf design. These may be had in octagon and open lattice mesh, and with narrow border patterns.

The Chinese Note.

Another Chinese novelty is the jade or imitation jade bracelet used as a hat trimming. This idea was seen introduced on a leghorn with crepe crown. The bracelet, the usual green and white jade hoop, was suspended by loops at the left side, and hanging from the bracelet were five skeins of rope silk in bright colors.

UNCLE SAM'S HOT SPRINGS



BATH HOUSE ROW.

CARLSBAD? Well, not this year, possibly; not next year either, as it looks now. No, nor Baden Baden nor any other of the famous European "spas." But there is still the Arkansas Hot Springs—now owned by Uncle Sam—and because of the European situation it's likely to have a big boom, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Record writes.

The water is there, a million gallons a day, so pure that chemical analysis shows but a faint trace of mineral, and the 42 springs are all hot. Not a drop of this water is sold. From the various springs one may drink it by the cup and carry it away by the gallon. In the bathhouses one may soak in it by the hour, at a cost within the reach of every purse.

This statement is made because there are 24 private bathhouses, and the large government bathhouse for the indigent. In the private bathhouses, which cost from $20,000 to $200,000, the government regulates the price, making allowance for the sum invested, the cost of maintenance, etc. The average price for a course of 21 baths is around eight dollars, and then there is the fee for attendants, also regulated by the government.

Everything is under government control—the water, the bathhouses, the attendants and the physicians. Many of the bathhouses are on government property, that part of the reservation facing Central avenue, and known as "Bathhouse row." The occupants of these plots have no leases and pay no ground rent. They are there because the government allows them there, and can be closed up in ten minutes if their behavior is not all it should be. The attendants are all negroes, and none of them can get a job in a bathhouse without his or her little certificate bearing the signature of Doctor Parks, representing the department of the interior.

Physicians Must Qualify.

The physicians, as the result of some high-handed robbery by quacks in the old "wide-open" days when Hot Springs was about as wicked a spot as could be found on the map, have to qualify before a federal medical board before they are allowed to prescribe the waters and baths. Any patient being treated by a physician who has not so qualified will not be received at any of the bathhouses, for the bathhouse so offending could no longer "rent" water from Uncle Sam.

This term may seem a trifle odd to one not knowing the conditions at Hot Springs, but it exactly describes the situation. The bathhouse owner rents the water, paying $60 per annum for the water for each tub in his bathhouse. This water belongs to the government, and is under government supervision in the pipes, in the tubs and until it passes out through the sewer connections.

A larger sum, to be estimated only through the imagination, in fact, could be realized if the government would allow the waters to be exploited commercially. Vast sums have been offered for the bottling and shipping privileges, and while the water doubtless could be sent to the ends of the earth in perfect condition, Uncle Sam will not allow any such experiments.

There are in the valley half a dozen springs, privately owned, whose waters are known throughout the country. One of these has a great reputation as a cure for Bright's disease. Yet Uncle Sam will not allow them even to use labels which might mislead people into believing that they were a part of the group of wonder-working springs that the government guarantees as being par excellence. They are the flow of outlying springs not considered of value at the time the main group was taken over, and probably are worth no more today, from a medical viewpoint, than they were at that time.

Baths for the Indigent.

If seekers after health who journey to the springs have not the wherewithal to pay the modest fees in effect at the private bathing places, Uncle Sam bids them welcome at his bathing house on the hill. After the formality of certifying that they own no property, and are possessed of less than twenty-five dollars in cash, the government bathhouse is open to them. Here 8,690 persons were cared for last year, taking a total of 125,988 baths at Uncle Sam's expense. The majority of these persons had no medical attention whatever, except the ordinary advice given by the government employes. Yet Doctor Parks states that 90 per cent of these people left Hot Springs cured of their afflictions, which in the majority of cases were rheumatism in its various forms.

It naturally is to be supposed that out of this large number of people there were a few who were not entitled to partake of Uncle Sam's bounty. It should be expected that among the 100,000 annual visitors to the resort there would be many with the saving instinct. The employees of the bathhouse, for instance, say they never could have believed there were so many people in the world with only $24 if they had not heard the statements made under oath.

Uncle Sam, however, is jealous of this water, and while he gives it freely, he hates to have it taken away from him under false pretenses. If at any time a case looks suspicious, he thinks nothing of shipping an inspector half way across the continent to secure the facts. Only last winter the conversation of a man at his modest boarding house did not chime harmoniously with his appearance in the "water line" at the government bathhouse. An inspector was sent up into Michigan, and visited the little town from which the man had registered. When he returned he announced that the "indigent" owned four farms in his home county, and had mortgages on most of the others. It cost that man nearly one thousand dollars for the baths he had taken, and only his old soldier record saved him from having a trip to a federal penitentiary in addition.

The record of Hot Springs as a fountain of youth is a long and honorable one, yet the strange part of it all is that no one has ever been able to discover what is the property of the waters that effects the cures.

Away back in the early days, according to traditions, which are connected with all places of this kind, the Indians ascribed the power to Manitou, the Great Father.

Now there is a plan, backed by eastern capital, to erect at Hot Springs the largest sanitarium in the world. Already options have been secured on ten acres of property lying in the heart of the city nearly opposite the reservation.

All Goods Frozen.

The markets of Irkutsk, in Siberia, are an interesting sight, for the products offered for sale are in most cases frozen solid. Fish are piled up in stacks like so much cordwood, and meat likewise. All kinds of fowl are similarly frozen and piled up. Some animals brought into the market whole are propped up on their legs, and have the appearance of being actually alive, and as one goes through the markets one seems to be surrounded by living pigs, sheep, oxen and fowls standing up. But, stranger yet, even the liquids are frozen solid and sold in blocks. Milk is frozen into a block in this way and with a string or a stick frozen into or projecting from it. This, it is said, is for the convenience of the purchaser, who is thus enabled to carry his milk by the string or stick-handle.

About the Duck.

A little schoolgirl in Michigan has written the following essay on the duck: "The duck is a low, heavy-set bird. He is a mighty poor singer having a coarse voice caused by getting so many frogs in his neck and he likes the water and carries a toy balloon in his stomach to keep from sinking the duck has only two legs and they are set so far back on his running gears by nature that they come pretty near missing his body some ducks when they get big curls on their tails are called drakes and don't have to set or hatch but just loaf and go swimming and eat everything in sight if I were to be a duck I would rather be a drake they have a wide bill they use it for a spade they walk like a drunk man they bounce and bump about from side to side if you scare them they will flap their wings and try to make a pass at singing.—Detroit Journal.

We Won't Deny It.

If we could build up a solid column of ice from the earth to the sun two miles and a half in diameter, spanning the intervening distance of 93,000,000 miles, and if the sun should concentrate its entire power upon it, it would dissolve in a single second, according to a calculation made by Professor Young.

Home Town Helps

WHEN PLANNING THE HOME

Some Things to Be Remembered, and Some to Be Avoided, for the Best Results.

If you would prevent trouble and inconvenience after you move into the new home, observe carefully the following "don'ts" while you are planning and building:

"Don't forget that a chimney generally works better when it is inclosed all around. The bricks become more evenly heated and the draft is stronger and steadier.

Don't, when planning the new home, debate too long upon the style of the building. The location, contour and peculiarities of the site, as well as the owner's needs, will suggest the kind of house best adapted to it. Much more important than choice of style is attention to details, for the difference between an ugly house and a beautiful one is caused almost entirely by the arrangement, proportion and color of the detailed parts.

Don't omit from the equipment of the new home the stationary vacuum cleaner. Cleaning house by this method banishes the drudgery of housework and leaves in its wake no germs to breathe, nor particles of dirt and dust to settle down again ready for the next cleaning day.

Don't forget that the bathroom is one of the most important rooms in the new house. It should therefore be most carefully planned and equipped with fixtures which will retain their beauty and efficiency for an age. The cost of installation is no more nor less than installing fixtures of an inferior grade.

Don't forget that the garage has artistic possibilities as well as utilitarian purposes. This fact borne in mind should result in a building inconspicuously and harmoniously fitted to its surroundings.

Don't forget that an architect can give you what you want much easier when he knows what it is, than he can when you do not know, yourself, what you want.

Don't lose sight of the idea that the new home should be an efficient domestic housekeeping plant, as well as a satisfaction to the eye.

Don't overlook the convenience of drawers that run on ball bearings for the closets. These may add slightly to the cost of construction, but are desirable when drawers are long and deep.

Don't forget, when planning the guest room, the convenience of a small built-in ironing board with electric iron attached. This may be located in the closet and so arranged as to occupy but little space.

Don't put thresholds under the closet doors. It is much easier to sweep a closet without a door threshold.

Don't fail to have outside windows, when possible, in the closets. This for air as well as for sunlight, the enemy of the moth.

The City of the Future.

A city, sanitary, convenient, substantial; where the houses of the rich and the poor are alike comfortable and beautiful; where the streets are clean and the sky line is clear as country air; where the architectural excellence of its buildings adds beauty and dignity to its streets; where parks and playgrounds are within the reach of every child; where living is pleasant, toil honorable and recreation plentiful; where capital is respected but not worshiped; where commerce in goods is great, but not greater than the interchange of ideas; where industry thrives and brings prosperity alike to employer and employed; where education and art have a place in every home; where worth and not wealth give standing to men; where the power of character lifts men to leadership; where interest in public affairs is a test of citizenship and devotion to the public weal is a badge of honor; where government is always honest and efficient, and the principles of democracy find their fullest and truest expression; where the people of all the earth can come and be blended into one community life; and where each generation will vie with the past to transmit to the next a city greater, better and more beautiful than the last.—Mayo Fesler, secretary of the Civic League of Cleveland, O., in the New York Independent.

Report on City Planning.

A report covering city planning suggestions for Lawrence, Mass., prepared by Arthur C. Comey, landscape architect of Cambridge, has been issued by the town planning board of that city. It presents a comprehensive outline or schedule for a civic survey, a thoroughfare system designed to meet probable traffic conditions, a general scheme for recreation facilities and an intensive study and detailed plan for the treatment of Spicket river—a feature of the city plan which, it is suggested, may be carried out at once.

Housing is not covered in detail in the report because of the thorough work along that line by the Lawrence survey, made in 1912, which instead of covering much ground superficially was limited to an intensive investigation in the fields of housing and public health.

Times Have Changed.

"The cave-dweller would seize a woman by the hair and drag her to his home," commented the best man at the wedding. "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne "In those days hair was more natural and furnished a reliable grip."—Washington Star.

Brief Respite.

"I've borrowed our neighbor's phonograph for this evening." "Giving a party?" "No, but by thunder I'm going to have one quiet evening at home this year."

A LAND PROBLEM AHEAD

(FROM THE PEORIA JOURNAL.)

The Nebraska State Journal calls attention to the fact that Uncle Sam's opening of a 4,000-acre tract in the North Platte irrigation district for settlement practically winds up the "free land distribution" of the nation. It adds:

"Free or cheap land has been the American safety valve. A population straining for self-betterment has had its own remedy—to go west and grow up with the country. With the government reduced to advertising an opening of forty-three farms, the safety valve may be considered forever closed. The expansive energy formerly exerted outward, must hereafter work itself out intensively. Increasing land speculation, with rapidly rising prices of land and proportionately increasing dissatisfaction among the landless would seem inevitable. The tone of our politics and the intensity of our social problems cannot but be vitally changed under the strain of dealing internally with a social pressure which hitherto has had the wilderness to vent itself upon.

"'Land hunger' will soon become a reality in this rapidly growing country and the constant pressure of population, increasingly higher than the ratio of production, is bound to bring us face to face with economic problems that we have heretofore considered remote. The far-sighted statesman and publicist must devote his thought earnestly to the consideration of these questions if we are to escape the extremes which curse the older nations of the world."

In the above will be found one of the reasons that the Canadian Government is offering 160 acres of land free to the actual settler. There is no dearth of homesteads of this size, and the land is of the highest quality, being such as produces yields of from 30 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre, while oats run from fifty to over hundred bushels per acre. It is not only a matter of free grants, but in Western Canada are also to be had other lands at prices ranging from $12 to $30 per acre, the difference in price being largely a matter of location and distance from railway. If one takes into consideration the scarcity of free grant lands in the United States it is not difficult to understand why there has been most material advances in the price of farm lands.

A few years ago, land that now sells for two hundred dollars an acre in Iowa, could have been bought for seventy-five dollars an acre or less. The increased price is warranted by the increased value of the product raised on these farms. The land that today can be had in Western Canada at the low prices quoted will in a less time than that taken for the Iowa lands to increase, have a proportionate increase. In Nebraska the lands that sold for sixteen to twenty dollars per acre seven years ago, find a market at one hundred and seventy-five dollars an acre, for the same reason given for the increase in Iowa lands. Values in these two States, as well as in others that might be mentioned, show that Western Canada lands are going at a song at their present prices. In many cases in Western Canada today, there are American settlers who realize this, and are placing a value of sixty and seventy dollars an acre on their improved farms, but would sell only because they can purchase unimproved land at such a low price that in another few years they would have equally as good farms as they left or such as their friends have in the United States.

The worth of the crops grown in Western Canada is of higher value than those of the States named, so why should the land not be worth fully as much. Any Canadian Government Agent will be glad to give you information as to homestead lands or where you can buy.—Advertisement.

Keep a-Moving Along.

There never was a time in the history of the world in which there was so violent a passion of movement as today. We are none of us content to live our lives in one place. We must all be going somewhere in search of new sights. The railroad no longer keeps pace with our desires. The neatly laid rails which traverse our continent seem too formal in the rapidity of our thought. It irks us to present ourselves at a railway station in time for the express.

We must settle our own hour and take our journey as we list. So motor cars come to the aid of railway trains, and for those who cannot bear the sloth and solidity of the earth on which they were born there is the flying machine.

Alaska Rich in Furs.

Alaska is the great fur-bearing section of the United States. It produces about $1,000,000 worth of furs annually. These include all varieties from squirrel pelts of an average value of 8 cents each to black fox pelts at from $250 to $1,250 each. The fur output in 1913 included 2,600 bear skins valued at over $33,000 at from $9 for brown bear skins to $40 for the grizzly or polar bear. The greatest fur market of the United States is at St. Louis, but of the world is in London. The war in Europe has cut the price of Alaska furs about 50 per cent this year. Some fox pelts bring very high prices and are much sought after. —Leslie's.

Spain is credited with supplying more than three-quarters of the world's olive oil.

There were female matchmakers thousands of years before matches were invented.

The uses of whale oil are more numerous at the present time than ever before.

She is a wise woman who can laugh or cry just at the psychological moment.

Worry wears worse than work.

Everywhere You Go Everywhere They Know

Alabastine

FOR 35 years Alabastine has been the choice of housewives who take particular pride in the decoration of their homes.

For 35 years Alabastine has been sold everywhere by paint, hardware, drug, and general stores. It is known by dealers and users alike as the "tint beautiful" for walls and ceilings.

Alabastine is a dry powder that mixes perfectly in cold water. You can apply it yourself or your local painter will do the work reasonably. Be sure that you get Alabastine brought on the job in properly labeled packages.

Free Color Plans

The best decorators advise the use of stencils to produce contrasting wall and ceiling borders. Ordinarily, stencils cost from 50 cents to $3.00 each; but if you will write for the free "Alabastine Packet," containing hand colored proofs of 12 of the very latest stencil effects, we will tell you how you can have your choice of these and 500 others at practically no expense. Write today for this *absolutely free decorating service.*

Alabastine Co.
386 Granville Rd Grand Rapids, Mich.

FARMS WANTED I have the names and addresses of 4,000 farm buyers, list is increasing from 300 to 500 monthly. Owners put in direct communication with buyers. No commission, just a small fee when you have sold. Describe your farm fully in first letter. H. D. YATES, PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

Free Yourself from Colds, Hay Fever, Asthma, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Bronchitis, by smoking White's Yucatan Herb Compound. Every package guaranteed. Price $1.00. White Yucatan Herb Co., Inc., 115 E. Forsyth Street, Jacksonville, Florida

Interested in Embroidery Work?
Ask for our catalog of latest embroidery designs. It's free. Hans Goldammer, 6053 Delancey, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fruits, Vegetables, Eggs and Live Poultry. Ship to us and get highest market prices. FRED YOST & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 190 Reade St., New York

$25 FORFEIT for any case of chapped, rough or callous hands, cases of sunburn, exposure that "Mirilitine" will not cure. Agents wanted. General Emergency Service, World Bldg., New York

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Something to Kick About.

"It was a great move the Russians made in abolishing vodka."

"Yes," replied the man who is never happy, "only it seems to me they have got rid of about the only word in their language that is easy to pronounce."

Fluent.

"Your employer is quite a golf enthusiast."

"Is he? Well, that explains it. I was wondering where he got all those words he handed me when I asked him for a raise."

Willing to Try.

Bix—Can I trust you?

Dix—Actions speak louder than words. Try me with $10.

Answer the Alarm!

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease set in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

A Maryland Case

Joseph A. White, 54 Cornhill St., Annapolis, Md., says: "I was afflicted with pains in my back and shoulders and my hands were so stiff I could hardly use them. The kidney secretions were profuse and pained intensely in passage. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me as soon as I took them and before long, effected a cure."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co, for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing the complexion of blemishes. The sulphur

Purifies
(All Druggists.)
Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GALLSTONES
Avoid operations. Positive remedy—(No Oil)—Results sure. Write for our big Book of Truth and Facts To-Day. **FREE**
Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. C-60, 2195 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

ALFALFA HELPS TO MAINTAIN FERTILITY

Baling Alfalfa Hay Direct From Windrow.

(By GRACE MARIAN SMITH.)

As there is now little new land to which we can go, we must give attention to rebuilding the soils we have worn out.

We can do this three ways:

By applying commercial fertilizers.

By growing legumes.

By keeping stock and returning the manure to the land.

A combination of the last two is profitable and leads to diversified farming, which is essential to permanent agriculture.

In some sections of the country, especially where the ground has been cropped hard a good many years, it is very profitable and sometimes almost necessary, to apply lime, and also phosphorus in some form.

The alfalfa crop, which does so much toward replenishing the soil, pays a good profit while it is doing it. Do you remember the market price of the hay secured from an acre of alfalfa? And the cost of growing it? Does it pay as well as other farm crops?

Remember that in addition to its money returns, alfalfa is paying us by adding fertility to the soil. A. P. Grout, an Illinois authority on alfalfa, says: "Alfalfa is like a man who offers to pay you for letting him work for you. It works day and night, rainy weather or dry, does more than any other help you can hire; then, in addition, pays you for the privilege of working."

But marketing the hay, even at a high price, is not the most profitable way to dispose of alfalfa. The best returns, both in money and in soil improvement, can be secured by feeding the alfalfa to stock. The stock will bring returns in money and also supply the fertilizer to put back on the land.

It seems strange that people should need to be urged to grow so valuable a crop.

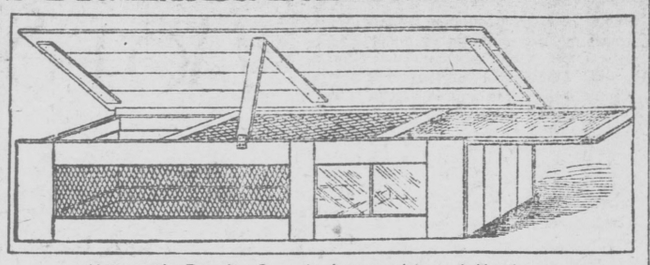
It is true there is a notion that it is hard to get a start with alfalfa. But this is due largely to not understanding what the plant needs. Sometimes it is hard to get a good stand of clover.

Clover, like alfalfa, will not grow in a sour soil, and it also needs its own kind of bacteria. Alfalfa needs the same conditions—sweet, fertile soil and its own kind of bacteria.

Given the right treatment, alfalfa is just as certain to grow and produce a good crop as clover is.

If we fail to get a stand the first time, we should not say "It won't grow here," and quit trying. We should simply be sure all the conditions are right, then replant. Sometimes we have to replant clover; sometimes we even replant corn and oats, but we don't quit growing them because of that.

CONVENIENT BROODER COOP FOR CHICKS



Homemade Brooder Coop Is Inexpensive and Handy.

For either free range or for intensive poultry culture the brooder coop shown herewith will be found very convenient. It consists of a frame of any suitable size, preferably three by six feet and two or two and one-half feet high. At each side is wire netting between the framework for about two-thirds of the length of the coop. If desired, glass may be used for part of the remaining space, as indicated. Preferably, one end should be tight so as to afford certain protection in case of wet or storm. Tightness may be secured by using matched lumber or glass. The coop has no bottom, but rests directly upon the ground. The left hand end is opened, but may be closed by a door which may either slide or swing on hinges.

The coop has a double lid; one made of matched lumber and secured by crosspieces as shown. In order to hold it up a hinged prop may be placed in the middle. This prop is long enough to drop down on the outside and lie parallel with the wall without actually touching the ground. The second or inner top may be made to slide in a groove. It consists of a framework covered at one end with wire cloth and at the other with burlap or cheese cloth. The advantages of having a double top are that in warm weather the fowls can be kept comfortable by abundant ventilation and in cold, wet or otherwise unpleasant weather they may be completely protected by the solid top. A coop of this kind can be used to advantage in rearing chicks at range, but it is not satisfactory for full grown fowls.

RECIPE FOR INSECT POWDER

Mixture of Cresol, Gasoline and Plaster of Paris Will Be Found Entirely Satisfactory.

A good homemade insect powder can be made by thoroughly mixing one-fourth pint of cresol and three-fourths of a pint of gasoline. Add to this mixture gradually with stirring just enough plaster of paris to take up the liquid. For the above amounts it will take about two and a half pounds of plaster of paris. Spread out thin on paper until dry, screen carefully and it is ready for use. If strong crude carbolic acid is available it can be used instead of cresol. This

Applying Insect Powder.

powder can be boxed, put in a dry place and kept for a long period of time.

To apply the powder, dust the birds thoroughly around the vent and in the fluff under the wings. This application should be followed by a second in four to six days to kill the lice or mites from the unhatched eggs or "nits" present at the first treatment.

CAUTIOUS IN FEEDING BONE

May Have Appearance of Being Fresh When Inner Portions Are in State of Decomposition.

In feeding bone one should be especially careful. Bone may have all the appearances of being fresh when the inner portions and marrow are in an advanced state of decomposition.

The commercial article of beef scrap is never above suspicion. When made from fresh meat, cooked and stored properly, beef scrap will keep pure and sweet indefinitely. When spoiled meat is used, the cooking merely arrests decomposition, and such scrap, when fed to poultry, may cause trouble. Before feeding beef scrap or beef meal always test each bag. This is done by taking a small quantity, say half a pint, adding water and boiling. If, in boiling, it gives off a wholesome odor, the scrap is a wholesome poultry food. Commercial beef scrap that smells like fertilizer is fertilizer, and should never be used for poultry food.

Beef scrap that varies in color and is full of hard lumps should never be fed without testing.

RETURN ALL INFERTILE EGGS

Disappointing to Customer Who Wants to Get as Many Chicks as Possible—No Fault of Buyer.

Infertile eggs are very disappointing to a customer who wants to get as many chicks as possible out of the number he buys. Some owners advertise that they will replace all infertile eggs, while others guarantee a majority hatch.

If the eggs test out infertile after seven days' incubation, the purchaser should return them to seller, as evidence that they were not fertile, and receive fresh eggs in exchange. It is no fault of the buyer if the eggs are infertile.

Grit Is Necessary.

Don't forget that sharp grit for the hens is necessary at all times. Also crushed shell and either charcoal or coal cinders.

Water for Fowls.

Water for fowls must be clean, fresh and available at all times.

MAKING MONEY WITH CHICKS

Important Branch of Poultry Business Has Been Made Possible by Use of Incubators.

The general use of incubators has made it possible and profitable for many to engage in the day-old chick trade, which has become an important branch of the poultry business. This work may be done in the home in addition to the ordinary routine of duties, and is one way a nice income may be earned.

With proper precautions, hatching eggs may be safely sent journeys of a week or ten days' duration, but not so with baby chicks. At the close of an incubator hatch some of the chicks are one or two days old, and should not be sent more than a two days' journey. If properly packed, it is no cruelty to ship such a distance, for just before hatching the chick absorbs the yolk, which furnishes enough sustenance for three or four days, and additional food given during these first days of the chick's life is only injury.

On account of the limited distance chicks may be shipped, there is scarcely a neighborhood or town where one or more persons may not profitably engage in the hatching of chicks. Many people lack the time and equipment for the work, and prefer to furnish the eggs to be hatched for a stated sum or buy the chicks outright.

The purchaser must expect to pay a fair price for chicks from reliable strains of either bred-to-lay stock or from fancy exhibition breeders. Good sturdy chicks may be had for $15 per 100 and upward early in the season. Late-hatched chicks sell lower for they are not worth so much for winter layers, but may be used for a foundation flock if necessary. Conscientious breeders take pleasure in sending out chicks of real value, thus adding to the sum total of the poultry industry.

PREVENT DISEASE IN FLOCK

Cause of Roup Can Always Be Traced to Filth of Some Kind—Keep Houses and Yards Clean.

The fundamental cause of roup can be always traced to filth of some kind, which may be no fault of the owner, since the birds may eat putrid food at neighbor's premises, or when exhibited at some poultry show.

But usually the trouble lies in the home poultry quarters, and especial care should be exercised to keep the yard free from putrid food and the house and all vessels used for feeding and drinking purposes as clean as possible at all times.

GIVE FOWLS VARIED RATION

No Economy in Feeding Just One Kind of Grain—Provide Ample Supply of Pure Water.

There is no economy in feeding fowls only one kind of grain, for that compels them to eat more than they should to get a sufficient quantity of food elements.

A large part of the egg is water, which necessitates providing the layers with an ample supply of pure water. All of the fowls should have plenty of pure drinking water also.

New Egg Average.

Ten years ago we were demanding that a flock of hens average 150 eggs a year. Now we are striving to bring the average to 160 a year.

Treating Ailing Birds.

Birds affected with colds should be closely watched and given prompt treatment. The practice at the Pennsylvania agricultural experiment station is to isolate a sick bird and wash its head in some mild disinfectant, such as creosol. Simple colds may be doctored, but contagious diseases, like roup, when severe, leave no alternative but the destruction of the afflicted hens.

Start Purebred Flock.

Elaborate preparations and much expense are not needed to start a purebred flock. Many a purebred flock had a beginning in one setting of eggs of two or three birds. The main thing is to start.

Color of Eggs.

The heavy laying breeds of chickens lay a white egg. The general purpose breeds lay brown eggs.

Eggs for Hatching.

Eggs saved for hatching purposes should not be subjected to high or low temperatures.

FERTILITY OF SOIL AND KEEPING STOCK

Close Relationship Demonstrated at Experiment Stations and by the Farmers.

(By F. B. MUMFORD, Dean of Missouri College of Agriculture.)

The problem of the American farmer today is how to conserve the fertility of the soil and yet insure a reasonable income. In considering changing from grain farming to the raising of live stock, the farmer asks himself if this change has been successful in maintaining soil fertility. From the New England states westward to the Dakotas, he sees a trail of once-depleted soils reclaimed by substituting dairying and stock farming for exclusive grain farming. The result of profitable systems of live stock farming on even the poorest of soils is to be seen in Holland. Denmark is another example of a country whose soils were becoming depleted by wheat producing, but where a system of live-stock production conserved the soil fertility.

Permanent success from exclusive grain farming has not yet been demonstrated, so modern farm practice is showing the importance of the development of animal husbandry. The close relation between the fertility of the soil and keeping of live stock is demonstrated at experiment stations and by the successful farmer. Productiveness of the acre of land is the main factor for which the farmer is everywhere striving. Because the productiveness of the land is maintained and often increased is sufficient reason for the keeping of animals on the farm, not even taking into consideration the increased profit from the live-stock farm.

Farm manure is now, and always has been, the greatest available resource for maintaining soil fertility on the typical middle-West farms. Generally speaking, the most prosperous farms of this section today are those on which live stock is a large, if not a chief, factor of production.

While the practice of plowing under clover and that of adding the humus or vegetable matter to the soil will unquestionably keep up the humus or vegetable matter supply, such materials are too valuable for the nutrition of animals to be thus employed.

At the Missouri agricultural experiment station for two years the average income of clover pastured off with hogs amounted to $40 per acre.

All such materials as stover, hay, straw and grass can be profitably marketed through animals, and at least 50 per cent of their soil-building value saved, and at the same time a considerable profit from feeding the animals.

Horse Exports.

American breeders of the so-called continental horses will probably have to furnish stock to the French and Belgians after the war is over. There are great possibilities in this field.

Rations of Idle Horse.

You can cut down somewhat on the rations of a horse that has very little work. Give him from four to eight pounds of ground oats and corn, fed on chopped hay, in two meals.

Don't Scrimp on Feed.

If the haymow or the feed bin begins to run low, don't scrimp on the feed. Better sell a cow, if you have to, in order to get more feed.

Proper Use of Dynamite.

Dynamite and the stump-puller work wonderfully well when rightfully handled.

Best Profits From Feed.

Feed sold from the farm in the form of butterfat and pork brings the best profits

CLOVER SILAGE FOR COWS MEETS FAVOR

Interesting Experiments Conducted by Montana Station—Feed Is Economical.

In most sections corn is the important silage crop and there is no doubt that it is more successfully ensiled than any other crop. However, there are times when it would be both economical and convenient to put clover into the silo, but in many cases the farmer is doubtful of the results which he might obtain.

The Montana station carried on a series of experiments with clover silage for three years, the results of which are set forth in Bulletin 94. They used the second crop of clover, and whenever it seemed dry, enough water was added to make it pack well. The resulting silage seemed to be of good quality and the cattle ate it readily. To test the feeding value of the silage they fed two lots of five cows each for five weeks. One lot received grain, timothy hay, and clover silage; the other grain, timothy hay, and clover hay. At the end of five weeks the feed was reversed, i. e., those receiving silage were fed clover hay while the others received the silage instead of clover hay. Similar experiments were carried on during the two succeeding winters. The average results of these three trials showed that practically the same amount of grain was required by both silage-fed and hay-fed animals for the production of 100 pounds of milk. The hay-fed lot required 88.65 pounds of it to produce 100 pounds of milk, while 133.3 pounds of silage and 32.2 pounds of hay were required by the other lot. The difference of 56.45 pounds of hay may be taken as the equivalent of 133.3 pounds of clover silage. In other words, one pound of hay has about the same value as 2.3 pounds of silage.

ANNUAL EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING A COW

Animal Must Produce at Least 200 Pounds of Butterfat Yearly to Pay Her Way.

(By F. W. PECK, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

From several years' records of milk production and cost of maintenance it has been found that a cow must produce at least 200 pounds of butterfat or about 5,600 pounds of milk annually if she is to pay her way. This means 19 pounds of milk daily for 300 days.

The annual cost of maintaining a cow is close to $65, if a man values his labor at 15 cents an hour. If a man wants more than a market price for feed and this bare wage, he must put his time on cows giving more than 200 pounds of fat. The larger the increase over this amount the larger his pay will be.

Early-Plowed Acre.

The early-plowed acre gets the jump for next year's high-production goal.

The Eight-Foot Disk.

A four-horse, eight-foot disk will ordinarily cover about eleven acres per day, as compared with seven acres for the two-horse, six-foot disk.

Time to Ship Poultry.

The time to ship poultry is when the demand is good and the market steady.

Pulverize Garden Soil.

Pulverize the soil in the garden. The deeper and finer the seedbed, the better.

FEW GET TO SEE PRESIDENT

Comparatively Only a Small Number of People Ever Saw the Chief Executive.

The aged bridgekeeper of New Hampshire who saw a president of the United States for the first time when President Wilson stopped to pay toll for crossing had an experience more novel than it may seem. How many people have ever been face to face with one of the country's chief executives during his term of office?

Grant, Arthur, Cleveland and Roosevelt were "familiar figures," in the general sense of the phrase, but only a relatively small percentage of the population have seen a president.

Certainly many more Americans can say they have seen a president since Roosevelt and Taft put the White House on wheels, observes the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. As "traveling presidents" they set a new precedent. But notwithstanding the publicity that attaches to the presidency, yet it is a position of comparative isolation as respects contact with the people. Probably many more persons saw Lincoln during his debates with Douglas than after he was inaugurated as president.

Few people outside of Virginia can have been able to say that they have seen Jefferson and Madison, and the same conditions were true for the Adamses outside of Massachusetts. Obviously the multiplication of traveling facilities and the disposition of presidents of this generation to utilize them has made the occupant of the White House more generally visible to his countrymen. Even so, it is somewhat out of the ordinary to "see the president," and vast numbers of Americans live and die without that experience.

Abner Was Landed.

A man returned to his home town after an absence of many years, and rambled down to the corner grocery to get wise.

"I suppose," remarked the oldest inhabitant in handing him information, "that you remember Sim Simpkins?"

"O, yes; I knew Sim very well," answered the former resident. "I also knew his daughter, Mary. Went to school with her. They say that after waiting nearly 15 years she married a struggling young man."

"Ain't no doubt about that struglin' part of it," was the grinning rejoinder of the oldest inhabitant. "Seth done his derndest to git away, but Mary landed him, all right."

BAD COMPLEXION MADE GOOD

When All Else Fails, by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

If you are troubled with pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, itching and burning, which disfigure your complexion and skin, Cuticura Soap and Ointment will do much to help you. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

That's Different.

"I'm trying to sell that house I bought last year. I thought it would be an easy matter, but it isn't."

"What made you think it would be easy."

"Well, the agent didn't have any trouble selling it to me."

NEVER HAD A CHILL
After Taking ELIXIR BABEK

"My little daughter, 10 years old, suffered nearly a year with chills and fever, most of the time under the doctor's care. I was discouraged and a friend advised me to try Elixir Babek. I gave it to her and she has never had a chill since. It completely cured her." Mrs. Cyrus Helma, 302 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Elixir Babek 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcels Post prepaid from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

Happy Thought.

"Money talks, old man."

"Happy thought! I'll get mine to talk into a phonograph and save the record."

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Another Explanation.

"What is 'being candid,' father?"

"Speaking unto others as you would not like them to speak unto you."

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 178 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. BARLOW, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely.

It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Why not do something for your Corns, Callouses, Bunions, and Aching, Tired, Tender, Sweaty, Swollen

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A hot foot bath with

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP

will relieve them at once and make life worth living. The safe and sure remedy composed of the old and reliable ingredients—Borax, Iodine, and Bran. 25c per cake at first class druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of the price by the manufacturers. THOMAS GILL SOAP CO. 711-717 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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"The Relief Was Instant"

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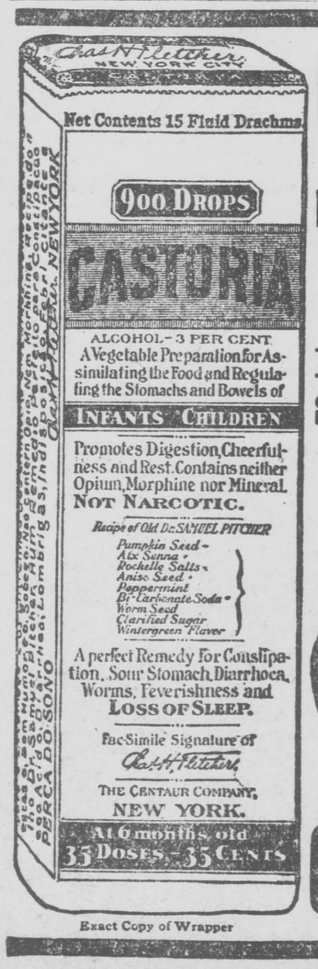

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